THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 26. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

TENNESSEE.

The State of Affairs Preceding the Election—Disposition of Troops in Nashville—Disfranchised Citizens Leaving Town—Exploits of a Guerilla Band in McNary County—Etheridge and Williams Driven Out of Jacksboro—Andrew Johnson for the United States Senate from Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, July 30.—The exact figures of registration are whites 55,022, and blacks 37,216, with twelve counties to hear from. The negroes are in the majority in nearly all the counties of Middle and Western Tennessee, but the whites are in a large majority in East Tennessee. The registration of Henry county has been thrown out by the State authorities for alleged fraudulent action on the part of the Commissioners.

General Thomas has given General Duncan, commanding the District of Nashville, the entire direction of affairs on election day in this vicinity, so far as the United States authorities are concerned, and the Government has assigned him to the command of such State troops as are within the District. General Duncan declared his intention to severely punish the authors of any disturbance, no matter to what party they belong. He will station the troops at the outskirts of the city, away from the polls, that there may be no charges of intimidation, but yet near enough to be immediately available in case of riot. The city will be patrolled by cavalry squads, whose duty it will be to gallop to headquarters with the first intelligence of trouble. General Thomas is expected here to-morrow or the day after.

The Mayor has issued his proclamation forbidding processions and meetings, and ordering the closing of all bar-rooms on election day. The political organization of the Young Men's Conservative Club has decided to forego its intended parade.

The radical authorities withdrew their application to the Mayor to appoint a portion of the special three hundred police from radical citizens, leaving him to take the responsibility of selecting an entirely partisan force. He made the appointments to-day, and chose a portion of the men from the radical element.

A new regiment of State militia is rapidly organizing in the vicinity.

Despite all these preparations against an outbreak, the public mind is very uneasy. Business will be partially suspended on election day, and many merchants and citizens, especially those who are disfranchised or are not voters, are preparing to leave the city to-morrow, taking with them their wives and families.

Captain Cramer, an ex-Federal officer, who has settled in this State, and who has been assisting in the duties of the registration commissioner, was assaulted and knocked senseless to-day at the Chattanooga depot by a man for whose loyalty he had refused to vouch.

Captain Hamilton, commanding a company of State Guards at Purdy, in McNary county, reports to General Cooper that some eighteen or twenty armed guerillas dashed into the town on Friday night, and attacked him. A desultory skirmish continued until daylight, when the troops charged and drove the guerillas from the town on the road down the Tennessee river. They suffered a loss of three wounded, the State troops escaping without loss. On the next day a flag-raising by the Loyal League, in which the troops participated, led to a disturbance, in which a Sergeant was shot and the Sheriff of the county mortally wounded.

A despatch from Knoxville states that Etheridge and the Congressional candidate, Williams, were not permitted to speak to-day at Jacksboro. They were followed out of town by the crowd, who fired pistols and threw stones, one of the latter striking and injuring Williams. They subsequently addressed a meeting at Clinton, which was followed by a slight disturbance, in which one or two were slightly hurt.

It is said that the conservative plan in the present canvass is to secure the election of their candidates for the Legislature, with a view of returning President Johnson to the United States Senate next year. They openly confess their inability to elect Etheridge, and hence have started independent radical candidates, fostered splits in that party, and put Brownlow's name on many of their own tickets.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE TURF.

Trotting Match at the Riverside Track, Boston, Between Dexter and Brown George and Mate—Dexter the Winner in Three Straight Heats — The Best Time Ever Made on a Half-mile Track.

BOSTON, July 30.—There were eight thousand persons present from Boston and suburbs on the Riverside track this afternoon, to witness the trot between Dexter, in harness, Brown George and running mate. There never were so many persons present on the track before, and this was in a great measure to see the "King of the Turf," rather than to see the fast time. Of course there was no betting except on time, and this was fixed at 2·22, although many marked as high as 2·25. The judges were Messrs. Cavanaugh, of New York; A. Carpenter, of Hartford; and Colonel James Cheney, of Manchester, N. H. Soon after the time announced the horses were called on the track. There were two false starts made, Dexter having the inside position. On the second attempt the word was given and the race commenced.

First Heat—The word was given with the gelding to the fore full half length, and in his inside place he made the most of it, leading three lengths at the quarter pole. This was retained to the homestretch, when the team began to close, and the gap was lessened to two lengths. On the last third quarter Brown George broke twice and lost two lengths, but by a fine spurt the team closed the gap to a couple of lengths, and in this position they came home, Dexter winning the heat in 2·21¼. The quarter was done in 35 seconds, and the half mile in 1·09.

The time of the first heat led to some betting, and as much as three to one was offered and taken that 2·20 would not be beaten.

Second Heat—On the second scoring the word was given, Dexter having a lead of a full length. The gelding went away evidently to make time, and at the second turn he had gained half a length. On the backstretch there was a very fine display of speed, Brown George doing his very best, and closing the gap. On the upper turn Brown George broke up, but this only cased him, as he was at once caught, and the two came down lapped amid the most enthusiastic cheers; but Dexter won the heat in the shortest time in harness on record, 2·19, and three-quarters of a second less than Flora Temple's best time on a full mile track, while this was made on a half-mile track. The gelding never broke during the heat, and this remark will apply to all three. The quarter was made in 35 seconds and the half in 1·10¼.

Third Heat—This heat was very well contested, but Dexter had the lead, which he kept to the end of the race. He made the first quarter in 35 seconds, but at the half-mile pole, which was done in 1·11, the team lapped him, and on the backstretch a fine race ensued; but the "king of the turf" let out then, and won a comparatively easy heat, and the race in 2·21¼.

There is considerable jubilation in town to-night from the fact that on one of our local tracks the best trotting time in the world, in harness, has been made, and this on a half-mile track, while it has always been heretofore claimed that 2·19¾, time made at Kalamazoo, Michigan, was the champion time.

The following is a summary of the race:—

RIVERSIDE COURSE.—Trotting.—Purse $5000, mile heats, best three in five, between Dexter and Brown George, and mate, Dexter in harness.

Budd Doble named b. g. Dexter	1	1	1
J. Doughey named Brown George and mate	2	2	2

Time, 2·21¾—2·19—2·21¼.

THE MORGUE.

Description of the New York Dead-House — Disposition Made of the Bodies — Inmates of the Morgue—Shadows on the Wall—The Unknown Dead.

On the upper side of Twenty-sixth street, and very near the edge of East river, is an unpretending apartment, situated on the ground floor of the Bellevue Hospital, bearing, in severe gilt letters over the door, a name which instantly gives rise to many mournful reflections, but which irresistibly attracts the attention of the passer-by. It is "THE MORGUE." The room devoted to this use is small—scarcely 20 feet square.

Immediately upon entering, you are struck by the general appropriateness of the interior. The floor is made of small bricks, the alternating red and white of which form a curious checker-work. There is a prevailing dampness in the air, but it is cool and pleasant. The room is divided into two compartments of about equal size, the separation being a glass partition, commencing at the street door and running the length of the apartment. The right-hand side of this partition is utterly devoid of furniture. The only object upon the bare white wall is a walnut-framed copy of the printed rules and regulations of the Morgue. They are simple and few. They describe the disposition made of the unknown dead bodies which are brought to the institution, and the time they are preserved for identification. The glass-room, as the other compartment may be called, is devoted to the exposure of the bodies. It contains four tables, with iron frames and heavy marble slabs for tops.

Upon these tables the bodies, after being stripped naked, with the exception of a covering about the loins, are laid on their backs. India-rubber tubes are suspended from the ceiling, and from these a constant dripping of water falls upon the forehead of the dead to keep it fresh and cool until identification shall have taken place, or the time expires for the exposure of the body. Twenty-four hours is the usual time. If the remains are identified they are given into the hands of friends, together with whatever clothing and other property may have been found upon the body; if no identification takes place, the corpse, after the usual inquest of the Coroner, is interred, and the effects which came with it are kept a number of months for whomsoever may call for and identify them.

This dead-house of the metropolis is not so thickly and incessantly peopled as the Parisian institution from which it borrows its name. Certainly, in all conscience, we have victims enough of crime and self-murder, but the ephemeral temperament which gives to the Seine an additional number of suicides in cloudy weather is seldom a characteristic of our population, and the "found drowned," as a general thing, form a comparatively small portion of those wretched unknowns who are brought to the glass exhibition of the Bellevue ded-house.

Frequently the tables are found entirely empty. At such times the visitors are few, being mostly confined to philanthropic old gentlemen, strangers in the city, who move observantly about the cool, mosaiced hall, or curiously study the rules and regulations, with chins supported meditatively by their gold-headed canes. But scarcely a week passes without the marble tables of the Morgue showing one or more sad candidates for recognition. They all give rise to thousands of suggestions; and it would appear that the dark mysteries of the Morgue are sufficient to supply romancers with inspiration for their elaborated fictions for any length of time. The result of all crimes, all phases of sudden death, are to be found here. You are inspired by the atmosphere of the place with a visionary idea of hundreds of blood-red hands raised against the blank wall. The long splinter of summer sunshine which pierces the casement in the rear is transformed into the glittering dagger of the midnight assassin.

Perchance the spirit which was once the animation of that poor stabbed clay upon the trestles saw but once the deadly glitter ere the steel was buried in the breast; but it is mute and silent now. The ghost of the murdered one may shriek avengingly in the unknown villain's ear, but the closed eyes are incapable of accusation, and the poor pale face is vainly upturned as if pleading with dumb eloquence for the pitying tear of some friend who comes not. A shadow, as of fierce hands in a strangling death-grip, is flung against the wall by the strange upperwork of the window-frame. Those hands, and those alone, must have encircled the thin neck of that poor woman corpse lying on the second table; for there are the marks of thumb and finger on the throat, the straining eyeballs seem bursting through the concealing lids, and a shriek of horror is frozen on the pain-wreathed, parted lips.

There is more and yet more to be seen and fancied. The bowed shutters of one of the windows in the rear are blown open by a breath of the awakening wind without, a flurry of light darts across the walls, and for one instant there is a changing picture of murder before the eyes, spectrally distinct. Now you see the reeking, lightless by-lane; the lonely passenger approaching; the sinister eyes awaiting him in the shadow of the stoop; the stealthy, encompassing, single startled exclamation, and the swift garrote of the serpent-like arm encircling the neck from behind; the sure, sudden stab between the shoulder-blades, or the whirring plummet of the slung-shot falling upon unconscious temples; the rapid rifling of the pockets; the hasty, slinking, guilty retreat; and a corpse left motionless on the sidewalk, dimly revealed in the scant moonshine that struggles through the rain-clouds.

Then, according to the surroundings, the flying phantom changes on the wall. You see the unconscious drunkard pushed from the door of the rum-hole where he has been drugged and robbed; you see him totter reeling from the high stoop, fall upon his head, and be silent—"found dead in the street: name unknown; supposed to have come to his death from a fall while intoxicated." Then the dark edge of the river, the strange sailor peering through the darkness of the outline of his ship, the cat-like advance of the loathsome "wharf-rat" from behind, the cowardly blow with stick or stone, the push into the water, and the floating body of the stranger, "supposed to be a seafaring man from his dress; no valuables found upon the person." Or you catch a broader view of the sweeping stream, with the dim silhouette of a lone, friendless woman frantically rushing along the pier for the fatal plunge:—

> "Mad from life's history,
> Glad to death's mystery,
> Swift to be hurled
> Anywhere, anywhere,
> Out of the world."

And with the rapid evanescence of the fancy, the shadowy outlines form and re-form themselves into every conceivable shape of guilty darkness and crime, with only the cold, nude bodies before the eyes as mute evidences of the wickedness done, until the sunshine slowly broadens over the blank walls, and the tell-tale shadows disappear before the fresh, healthful breeze that blows through the casemate, and seems to know naught of anything that is not life-giving and beautiful.

It is hardly worth while giving any statistics of the Morgue. Our daily police reports supply information of all bodies taken there, and the tale does not materially differ from day to day and from year to year. But the sights to be seen there are manifold and interesting. The victims of every crime, from assassination to self-murder, people the dead-house. On one day it is the body of some stranger found dead in the streets. A number of people are looking through the glass panes to see the corpse. It lies white and tranquil; the face, perchance, is finely chiselled and handsome, and money or revenge may have been the motives of the deed. As you gaze upon it the pressure of the crowd of gazers around you becomes mysteriously and horribly oppressive. You burst from it with a shrinking dread; for perhaps the peering stranger at your side is the murderer. His face is white as a sheet, and the sinister eyes dwell with a mysterious meaning on the dead body. But no; he moves away, takes a chew of tobacco, and speaks with a friend. You have unwittingly injured a guiltless man. Then there is the clatter of a carriage at the door. A woman, young and beautiful, enters at the door. A glance through the glass, and her fainting, despairing shriek proclaims her the wife of him whose warm pulses once thrilled the thing of clay upon the marble slab. Everything is uttered in that shriek—friendliness, despair, horror, and vengeance—a broken heart and a home desolated forevermore on earth; but the utterer is carried away, and perhaps the attention is attracted by another corpse.

Here, on another table, is the body of a suicide. It is that of a woman. She must have been beautiful at one time—very probably beloved and honored and bright with the truth and beauty of womanhood. But upon the poor worn countenance are to be seen the deep lines of a vicious and unhappy life. Sin alone could have made those ominous crow's feet around the eyes and cheek-bones. Those mean more than they seem. The history of a life—the fall from purity to depravity; the impulse of the last step which hurried her to self-destruction and to untold horrors beyond the tomb, are written in that wan countenance in unmistakable characters.

The water from above falls with a steady drip, drip upon the death-marble forehead, and streams over the emaciated shoulders and breast. It serves to keep the body fresh and recognizable for a time, but there is no kind eye to identify it now. The friends and lovers which the brilliancy of those closed eyes and the pulsation of that silent heart once made are dead and absent now, and all is over of the madness which to her was an apology for existence.

A general mournful and respectful silence is observed by all who visit the Morgue when dead bodies are upon exhibition, and the Morgue itself is one of the most melancholy of our metropolitan necessities.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Another Letter from Ex-Commissioner Ould.

General Robert Ould has written the following letter to one of the editors of the *National Intelligencer:*—

RICHMOND, July 18.—My Dear Sir:—I have read the remarkable discussion in the House. Mr. Eldridge is substantially right in what he said. I offered early in August to deliver all the sick and wounded prisoners we had without requiring equivalents for them. I would have made the offer earlier, but for the fact that some considerable time before I had made an offer of exchange, man for man, to which I could get no response. I waited for a response until early in August, and failing to receive one, I then made the offer above named, at the same time urging haste on the part of the United States Government, as the mortality among the Federal prisoners was very great. During the fall I again and again urged haste, giving the same reason. I informed the Federal authorities that if they would send transportation for 15,000 men to the mouth of the Savannah river I would furnish that number of sick and wounded, and that I would fill up any deficiency with well prisoners. I did not require a corresponding delivery of our prisoners, though I expressed the desire that they might be sent. From early in August we were not only ready, but anxious to make this delivery. It was our urpose, as well as our offer, to continue the delivery of the sick and wounded at all the depots of prisoners, and upon the terms mentioned; that is, without requiring equivalents. Transportation was not sent until December. The United States authorities brought in that month some 3000 prisoners to the mouth of the Savannah river, and received over 13,000 in return, many of whom were well men. The 3000 delivered presented as melancholy a spectacle as Andersonville ever disclosed. Most, if not all, of them had been brought from Elmira. Some died between Elmira and Baltimore—many between Baltimore and Savannah. I do not believe ten per cent. of the number are alive now. All these facts are known to Federal officers. Rebels may lie, but yet the fact is fully established by other evidence that the Federal authorities sent 3000 and received 13,000. They would have received more if there had been accommodation. Why was transportation sent to Savanuah for the prisoners unless I had agreed to deliver them? Why were 13,000 delivered and only 3090 received, if I insisted on receiving equivalents? There is nothing in the published correspondence referred to by General Butler which, in any manner, contests any one of the facts I have mentioned. General Mulford will sustain everything I have herein written. He is a man of honor and courage, and I do not think will hesitate to tell the truth. I think it would be well for you to make an appeal to him, as it has become a question of veracity. General Butler says the proposition was made in the fall, and that 7000 prisoners were delivered. It was in August, and over 13,000 were delivered. If you will get Pollard's "Lost Cause," and refer to the chapter on exchange, there you will find the whole question accurately stated. Every word of the chapter is true, so far as it pretends to give facts. The book was published by subscription, by Treat & Co., of New York. You can make public any portion of this letter. I defy contradiction as to any statement I have made, and challenge scrutiny. I will prove every word by Federal testimony. Who, then, is responsible for the suffering of Andersonville during the period of its most deadly mortality, from August to January?

Yours truly, ROBERT OULD.

A CARD FROM MR. HERRICK.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:—

SIR:—The *Tribune* of this morning contains a paragraph from the anonymous correspondence of a Western journal, the statements in which derive their only importance from being attributed to the President of the United States. So far as I am concerned but few words seem necessary.

I did not vote for the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery in consequence of a bargain with Mr. Ashley or anybody else. My reasons for that vote were explicitly stated at the time, on the floor of the House of Representatives, and my action on that occasion has been fully justified by the event. Many Democrats who then denounced my vote have since acknowledged that I was right and they were wrong, and I have never had reason to regret the course I then pursued.

It is well known that President Lincoln felt very kindly disposed towards the Democrats who had supported what he regarded as the great measure of his administration, and that they were not neglected in the distribution of official patronage. He nominated my brother, a well-known and active Republican partisan, for Assessor of Internal Revenue in the district I represented, and the Senate having adjourned without acting upon the nomination, the President promised to appoint him during the recess. The assassination followed, and the especial friends of Mr. Lincoln strongly urged President Johnson to fulfil a promise which his predecessor would undoubtedly have kept had he lived. It there had been any such a "bargain" as is intimated, it must have been with Abraham Lincoln. Is this credible?

I may say, in conclusion, that President Johnson has never appointed my brother, as he is said to have done. Respectfully, etc.,

ANSON HERRICK.

New York, July 30, 1867.

Alleged Forgery at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 31.—One day last week a man entered the Farmers' and Manufacturers' Bank of this city, and presented what purported to be Henry D. Varick's check for $2500, and asked the cashier, Mr. Davis, if the check was good. Receiving an affirmative answer, the man then said:—"Please certify it, as I do not wish to use it now." The check was accordingly certified. A day or two since it was returned to this city from the Hanover Bank, New York, where it had been paid in good faith by Mr. John T. Barker, cashier of the bank, and a former resident of this city. When Mr. Varick made up his account he ascertained that he was short, and upon examination pronounced the above check a forgery. The affair is being investigated.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST EUROPEAN ADVICES.

Financial and Commercial Report to Noon To-day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, July 31—Noon.—Consols for money 94; United States Five-twenties, 72¾; Illinois, Central, 76¾; Erie Railroad, 48¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 22¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—Noon.—Cotton is quiet and unchanged; the sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Corn, 35s. Provisions and produce quiet.

ANTWERP, July 31.—Petroleum closed last evening at 42f. 50c.

Steamers Germania and St. David Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 31—Noon.—The steamer Germania, from New York on the 20th inst., arrived here at 5 A. M.

GLASGOW, July 31.—The steamer St. David, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

Two o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, July 31—2 P. M.—Consols, 94 3-16; U. S. 5-20s, 72 13-16; Illinois Central, 77; Erie, 49.

LIVERPOOL, July 31—2 P. M.—Cotton very dull. The sales to-day will not exceed 8000 bales. Quotations are unchanged.

Breadstuffs, Produce, and Provisions unchanged.

LONDON, July 31—2 P. M.—All the markets are unchanged.

ANTWERP, July 31—2 P. M.—Petroleum flat and nominal at 42f. 50c.

TRIAL OF JOHN H. SURRATT.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The attendance upon the part of spectators was much greater than it has been for some days past.

Mr. Merrick proceeded to address the jury for the defense, and said the feeling with which he approached the discussion of the case was indescribable, as the magnitude of the case was beyond any he had ever known, and its surroundings were painful beyond description. The prisoner is in the hands of the jury, and his future destiny is committed to them; but there is something in this trial beyond the ordinary arraignment of the prisoner. He finds arrayed against his client the best talent, and some high officers of the Government aiding a legal combination surrounded by spies and detectives, aided by the treasury of this Government, and all arrayed against one man to urge him on to the judgment. In discussing this case he would go into some of the motives that actuated the prosecution in this case, and he would show there has been a conspiracy here to commit a murder under the form of law. Why is it all these appliances and the vast machinery are in the case? Why all the wonderful array of counsel here and elsewhere? They nominally represent the Government, but all the trial convinces him (Mr. Merrick) that there are two sets, one representing the Government in its assumed offended majesty, and the other who represent the officers of the United States, seeking for their own purposes the shedding of innocent blood. In a case of this kind, all evidence that would bring light should be given to the jury, but in this case all the technicalities of law have been used to exclude that testimony. He would not question the decision of the Court on points presented, but he would say that no opinion changed his view that the testimony should have been admitted in.

Instead of representing the United States upon law, every feeling and sentiment to excite prejudices have been persistently urged. The District Attorney in one breath congratulates the jury upon the return of peace, and in the next tears open old gaping wounds made by the war. Why did he speak of the murder of Union soldiers? Why call the prisoner beforehand a traitor and a murderer? But ask the jury to decide the case according to the human prejudices engendered by the war. Peace has come, but its consequences never will come if the United States, before a jury, continues to tear open the wounds made by the war. It will never be peace as long as fraticidal strife is again stirred up.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 29.—The gunboat Tennessee, after having undergone slight repairs at the Gosport Navy Yard, is lying in Hampton Roads, adjusting her compasses preparatory to sailing for the West Indies, Gulf of Mexico, and Mexico. She sails to-morrow. The following is a list of her officers:—Commander, John Irwin; Lieutenant-Commander, F. S. Vielle; Acting Ensigns, M. M. Gorman, John W. Thompson, and John Bishop; Midshipmen, Chas. T. Hutchins, J. J. Yates, and E. S. Arnold; Assistant Surgeon, G. S. Ramsey; First Acting Assistant Engineer, G. S. Gillespie; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, G. M. Wheeler and George H. Russell; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, Isaac A. Conover, Henry S. Allen, Henry W. Speight; Captain's Clerk, Daniel Saint; Paymaster's Assistant, Edward Cocklin.

A Pole was arrested in Portsmouth to-day by two police officers, upon the complaint of several parties interested, who charge him with obtaining money in New York under false pretenses, and after being put under bail in that city, was in the act of escaping from Norfolk by one of the Liverpool steamers. The defendant deposited in bank, subject to the order of the city authorities, the amount of his New York York bail, and was dismissed until a further hearing could be had.

The business men have lately been greatly exercised over an order said to have been issued by Major-General Sickles, prohibiting the exportation of corn from the State of North Carolina, in view of the great depletion in the supplies of that cereal. It now appears that no such order has been issued by General Sickles. The Raleigh *Sentinel* of Saturday says authoritatively no order to that effect has been made public. Norfolk is gradually recovering the market for all the grain trade of eastern Carolina. Accounts from the various counties of North Carolina say that the corn crop will only be an average one. Reports from the southern counties of Virginia are more favorable.

A desperate fight occurred in Portsmouth last night between a colored man named John Page and his wife. He struck his wife, and she, while in a fit of violent passion, picked up a knife and stabbed him in the left breast, inflicting a dangerous and probably fatal wound.

The interesting ordnance experiments which have been made here for some time past with the Dyer cylinder, invented by General Dyer, of Washington, D. C., to counteract the heavy recoil of guns on iron castings, which still continues to be a serious obstacle to their use, have not yet culminated in any results which are calculated to meet the expectation of the inventor. On the first trial the recoil of the gun acting on the piston of the cylinder drove it completely through the rear end, the compressed air from some cause failing to act in the manner designed. The cylinder has been repaired and improved, and better results are now expected from this novel and important invention.

Suspension in Troy.

TROY, N. Y., July 31.—The first note of the coming financial crash was heard here yesterday, in the suspension of the prominent wholesale grain house of Moore & Cowell. The liabilities are $130,000, while the assets are said to be in a condition to realize but little. It is alleged that the firm have been financially embarrassed for some little time. The immediate necessity for a suspension arose from the recent sudden death of the junior member, Mr. Silas L. Covell, who fell from a grain elevator some days since. A very general regret is expressed here at the suspension of a house enjoying so large a degree of the public confidence. A large portion of the indebtedness is held in Troy and at the West.

Affairs in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—Mike McCool's training near this city encourages many of his friends here to lay heavy bets that he will whip Aaron Jones in the coming prize-fight.

The health of the city is remarkably good. There are no signs of the cholera. Last year at this time it raged here fearfully.

Parties from New York are here negotiating for the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, which was lately forfeited by Fremont.

Sailing of the Cuba.

BOSTON, July 31.—The steamship Cuba sailed this morning, taking seventy-one passengers for Liverpool, and $110,000 in specie.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The Commencement To-Day—Highly Interesting Exercises—Conferring of Degrees, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

EASTON, Pa., July 31.—The commencement exercises of Lafayette College were held this morning, at the First Presbyterian Church, in this place. The occasion drew together a large number of people from different parts of the State, and all the hotels in town are packed full. A large number of the Alumni are present.

The church was filled with a large and interested audience, the orations by the members of the graduating class being received with great favor.

President Cattell conferred the degree of A. B. on the following members of the Senior Class:—Peter S. Bergstresser, of Berrysburg; Edward Payson Conkling, of Mount Pleasant, N. J.; Ezra Shive Heany, of Doylestown; Robert James Hess, of Easton; Samuel Loy Johnson, of Ickesburg; John Harvey Case, of Danville Samuel Worman Knipe, of Columbia; John Michael Pfouts, of Jersey Shore; Lindley Charles Rutter, Jr., of Chesnut Level; Robert Henry Smith, of Lower Chanceford.

A number of honorary degrees were conferred by authority of the Trustees, given at the meeting held this morning. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. William B. McCloy, of Ballemena, Ireland; Rev. Nathaniel H. Griffin, of Williamstown, Mass.; Rev. Alexander G. McAuley, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia; and Rev. Thomas M. Cunningham, of Alexander Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Hon. William Strong, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

This afternoon the Alumni dinner will be given, and promises to be an occasion of great interest.

The weather has been exceedingly fine.

At a meeting of the Trustees this morning, Rev. A. Bloomberg, of Princeton, N. J., was elected Professor of Modern Languages in the College.

COURT-MARTIAL AT BUFFALO.

Trial of Soldiers for Parading with a Fenian Association in Union Uniform.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—By order of the Secretary of War the following officers have been detailed on court-martial duty at Fort Porter:—Colonel Hamilton, 1st Artillery; Captain Huxford, 42d Infanty; Captain Thying, 1st Artillery; Lieutenant Stewart, 4th Artillery, Captain Payne, 42d Infantry, Judge Advocate. The Court assembled yesterday morning, when seventeen privates of Battery M, 4th Artillery; were arraigned for parading in procession with a body of Fenians at their late picnic. The prisoners are charged with conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. In the specification they are charged with joining without authority a Fenian festival, and discarding the uniform, or parts of the uniform, of the United States soldier, and dressing in the uniform, or parts of the uniform, of a Fenian Association; that they paraded with said Association under arms, said Fenian Association being an institution reported to be in armed hostility to the Government of Great Britain and Ireland, with which the United States is at peace. All this at Black Rock, N. Y., and on the 17th day of July. These charges and specifications are signed by John Mendenhall, Brevet Colonel 4th Artillery.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 103; Reading, 107⅛; Erie, 76⅞; Canton Company, 52¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 94½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 107⅞; Michigan Central, 110½; Michigan Southern, 82⅜; New York Central, 108⅜; Illinois Central, 118⅜; Cumberland preferred, 33¾; Missouri 6s, 104; Hudson River, 120⅜; Five-twenties, 1862, 111⅜; do. of 1864, 109⅜; do. of 1865, 109¾; do. new issue, 108¾; Ten-forties, 102¾; Seven-thirties, first series, 107⅞; all others, 107⅝. Sterling, 10; sight, 10⅝. Gold, 140. Money, 6 ₱ cent.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, July 31, 1867.

The ease in money which has so long prevailed has not yet operated to produce a rise in Government and other investment securities, such as might be expected under such a state of affairs. The leading dealers, however, are more sanguine than ever of a renewed buoyancy and animation within a week or two. The main inquiry continues to be for the late issues of Five-twenties and Seven-thirties. Compound Interest notes, too, are in active demand. This morning there was a fair degree of activity for Government loans of all issues, and prices continued very steady. 111¼ was bid for the coupon 5-20s of 1862; and 102¼ for the coupon 10-40s.

City Sixes were in good demand at 99¾@100 for the new, and 96 for the old. State loans continue dull.

The Share Market was a little more lively, with a slight advance in Reading; Pennsylvania was off ½. 126 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 30 for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 58¾ for Lehigh Valley; 29¼ for Catawissa preferred; 53½ for Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore; and 28 for Philadelphia and Erie.

Railroad and Canal bonds were very dull. A lot of West Jersey Railroad bonds sold down to 86.

The following bids were offered for Passenger Railroad stocks:—75 for Second and Third; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29½ for Spruce and Pine; 45½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 24 for Girard College. West Philadelphia was not offered under 72.

The Canal and other stocks were very dull. We quote New Creek Coal at ¼ bid; New York and Middle at 3; Fulton at 5; Big Mountain at 3½; and Keystone Zinc at 1½.

Gold ruled during the morning at about 139¾@140, closing at the former rate. The Treasury, it is understood, is not selling to-day. There is a diminished interest manifested in relation to the aspect of affairs between France and Prussia, but no strong disposition to sell the premium down in view of the steady demand for specie to export. The shipments have latterly been larger than was expected, considering the enormous aggregate of gold in the banks of England and France, and these have imparted a firm tone to the market, notwithstanding the absence of an active speculation for a rise.

—The *Times* of this morning says of the New York market:—

"The Foreign Exchanges keep up very close to the Specie shipping points, though we hear of no considerable business for the Boston mail beyond the customary credit settlements with the bankers, and these are made on the basis of 110⅜ ₱ cent., 60 days on London. The Public Funds are firmer to-day, while the Gold Room is easier, and we hear little or nothing said as on Monday, of 'War clouds' in Europe. The 5-20s of 1862 sold at 111¾, and the other gold-bearing stocks were also higher by ⅛@¼, per cent. than on Monday. The offerings of money from the Banks and Bankers to the great dealers in the Public Funds continue with marked freedom, and in large sums at cheaper rates of interest, in many instances, than we have heretofore quoted. We are advised that balances are left with several of the leading dealers as low as 3 per cent. per annum, though we deem this exceptional. The other brokers are paying from 4 to 5 per cent. on approved collateral, and the supply came easier to-day in all directions than usual."

—The Providence *Journal* says of Printing Cloths that the market is very dull, with a few small sales to piece out light styles prints, for which only an extra quality of goods are wanted. The following are the sales:—23,000 pieces 64x64, 9c., 30 days.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$5000	C & Am ms, '89	96⅛	
$200	City 6s, New	99⅝	
$200	do. New	99⅝	
$200	do. New	99⅝	
$800	do. New	99⅝	
$7100	do. New cit.	99⅝	
$400	do. Old	96	
$2000	Leh 6s '84, b5wn.	89	
$2000	Mr Cl R Loan	90	
$5000	W Jer R 6s	86	
100 sh	Read R	b5.	53⅞
100 sh	Morris Cl		55
9 sh	Penna R		58½
20	do	b5.	58⅝
13 sh	Leh N stk		45⅛
50	do		45⅝
23 sh	10th and 11th		63
100 sh	Hestonville		14
100	do	b30.	14
100	do		14

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110¼; old 5-20s, 111@111¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 109¼@109⅝; do., July, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1867, 108¼@108⅝; 10-40s, 102¼@102½; 7·30s, Aug., 107¼@108; do., June, 107¼@107½; do., July, 107¼@107⅝; Gold, 139¾@140¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110¼; do. 1862, 111¼@111⅝; do., 1864, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, new, 108¼@108⅝; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102@102¼; do. 7·30s, Aug., 107⅞@108; do. June, 107¼@107⅜; do., July, 107¼@107⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119@119¼; do., October, 1864, 117¼@118¼; do., December, 1864, 117¼@117⅝; do., May, 1865, 116¼@117; do., Aug., 1865, 115¼@116; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; October, 1865, 114¼@115; Gold, 140@140¼. Silver, 133@134½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 31.—There is no spirit in the Flour Market, there being scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. There is a limited inquiry from the home consumers, but no demand for shipment. Sales of a few hundred barrels, in lots, at $8@8·25 for superfine; $8·30@9·25 for extras; $10@12 for Northwestern extra family; $10@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $11 for new wheat extra and $12@15·25 for new wheat extra family and fancy. Rye Flour is lower; small sales at $8·25@8·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is more doing in Wheat, and sales of 5000 bushels were reported, at $2·20 for common up to $2·30@2·35 for good and choice. Rye ranges from $1·55 to $1·60. Corn is very scarce and held with much firmness. Sales of yellow at $1·18, and 4000 bushels Western mixed at $1·11. Oats are unchanged. Sales of new at 80@85c, and old at 90@93c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seed—Cloverseed sells at $8·50@9; Timothy at $3·50@3·75; and Flaxseed at $3@3·05.

Whisky—Common is offered at 25@30c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM.—During the past month the Petroleum Market has assumed a peculiar and unprecedented phase. Owing to a heavy speculative movement for a rise, a corner for July was attempted, and was to a great extent successful, and from 24 cents for standard, it rose as high at one time as 35 cents, and may be fairly quoted now at 32@32½ cents for the balance of the present month. It would appear from the statements made by various brokers, that this corner will be continued during the best part of the month of August, and that on the first day of that month, a combined call will be made by the holders of August buyers' options contracts, in which case there is no foreseeing to what price it may go. There is, however, no real or plausible reason why prices should be increasing, and as soon as the corner or speculative movement dies out, we confidently believe in greatly lower prices. The European market has followed ours, and a rise of seven francs a barrel has been obtained. But why? Simply for the following reasons—the exports from this port alone, during the present month, are larger than for 6 months together of last year, and the stocks in Europe greater than ever before; the rise, therefore, in Europe is simply in anticipation of the receivers there rejecting their cargoes, on the ground of non-fulfilment of contracts, as the oil was not shipped from this side within the specified time; therefore, when these shipments arrive in Europe the owners, or rather the purchasers, of these cargoes will reject them on the above grounds; and the heavy stocks thereby thrown on the market will cause a heavy fall and bring prices down lower than they have ever been. We may confidently expect to see refined Petroleum standard white selling at the principal ports or depots of Europe at thirty francs, between the 15th day of August and the first day of October.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JULY 31.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....69 | 11 A. M.....82 | 2 P. M.....86

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr M. H. Stockham, C

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The English Reform Bill—The Last Debate in the Commons.

From the Herald.

We have printed a letter from the pen of our special correspondent in London, giving an account of the last great debate in the House of Commons on the occasion of the final reading of the Reform bill. The description of the House will be accepted as that of an eye-witness, and the epitome which is given of the debate will be admitted to be faithful and just.

It is evident from the letter of our correspondent that while the Tory party, with a few exceptions, is jubilant, the once so-called Liberal party is crushed with that worst of all sorrow—the sorrow that comes of disappointment and defeat. Disraeli is the hero of the hour, the object of the praises and the homage of the proudest and most cultured aristocracy in the world; and he assumes the attitude and uses the language of a conqueror who can point to the triumph which enables him to seem indifferent to the means by which it has been achieved. Cranborne and Lowe are prophetic of coming ill. Gladstone, with becoming dignity, is silent. Bright is nonplussed, and knows not what to say.

The one weak point in the debate, as it appears to us, was the anxiety manifested by sections of both the great parties, particularly by Disraeli on the one hand and Bright on the other, to claim the paternity of a measure which the one party, though it dislikes it, has had the honor of passing, and of which the other party, though it rather likes it, has been robbed of the laurels. The bill is now safe in the Lords, and such unworthy trifles might have been passed in silence. For politicians to quarrel about the credit of having originated or proposed or carried the measure is absurd. Reform in England, like emancipation in the United States, has been the result of circumstances, not of any settled political policy, and has been carried by the people, not by the politicians. Mr. Disraeli has been to the bill what President Lincoln was to the emancipation—the executor, not the originator. He has been forced along, step by step, as President Lincoln was, and he has displayed his wisdom, not in leading the people, but in obeying them. Like President Lincoln again, he has been successful mainly through his jokes. How many a puzzling question did one of Lincoln's stories make plain during the doubtful days of our recent war! and how many a dangerous division have Disraeli's rollicking speeches tided safely over during the long reform debates! Different in many respects, Lincoln and Disraeli are also in many respects alike, and especially in this—that, almost by accident, their names have been indissolubly connected with measures which will change the future fortunes of their respective countries. Lord Cranborne and Mr. Lowe were perfectly right in predicting that the change in England will be radical and revolutionary. The agitation which Mr. Disraeli defies is preparing for him. Beales is already a candidate for the Reform Parliament, and other such men will be elected. They hate all prerogatives; they care nothing for privileges; they are insatiable for more reform. Bright, who now talks like a conservative, and Gladstone, who dares not speak at all, for fear of showing how strongly he is opposed to this bill, remind one of Greeley and Seward, who were once considered very radical, but are now left far behind by the Chandlers and the Wades. The English masses are not yet satisfied, and never will be so long as they have to pay tithes to a State Church, and take off their hats to titles. Those who would like to see old England must go there within the next two years. Old things are passing away, and another England, modelled somewhat after America, is being rapidly prepared. Cranborne and Lowe were correct in prognosticating this transformation, but wrong in opposing and dreading it. Individuals may lose their titles, their large landed property, or their political influence; but the change will be very beneficial for the country generally, sweeping away stupid precedents, musty traditions, and effete formalities, and giving to the new England a young, fresh, and vigorous life.

President-Making by Guess.

From the Tribune.

Fifteen months hence the people of the United States will be called to elect their President and Vice-President for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th of March, 1869—almost two years hence. Meantime, we have to deal with the great and difficult problem of the restoration of ten States, still but partially solved; we have to reconcile local self-government with the permanent sway of nationality and loyalty; we have an immense national debt to care for, clamors for the repeal of the cotton and other taxes to consider, and the ever-present perils of an irredeemable paper currency to guard against and, if possible, overcome. These problems may well tax the best resources of statesmanship, and ought to secure general attention. In full view of their imminence, a few politicians by trade are intent on opening the Presidential canvass, bringing forward General Grant as their candidate.

We neither affirm nor deny the fitness of this choice. There are features of General Grant's character which incline us to regard him with favor, especially his magnanimity towards the ex-Rebels. Time may prove that he is the man for the place; but that question cannot now be determined. We need to understand more clearly the issues on which that election is to turn, and the views of the rival candidates relative thereto.

The people are not in the mood for trying any grab-bag experiments. They will insist on having a President who fully knows his own mind with regard to the political situation, and who has not essentially another mind from theirs. They have once or twice taken candidates on trust, and have not been encouraged to repeat the venture. And, when they see that General Grant's name is the Shibboleth of a number of the most discredited of the camp-followers and shoddy patriots of the late war, who barked at the heels of the sorely beset republic whenever it was constrained to take a step forward in the course which led through emancipation to triumph, they will be more strenuous in their demands for light than if the General were not cursed by such backers.

Many things are forgiven to a party which has not outlived its ideas and its work; but one thing is never forgiven, and that is distrust of the correctness and value of its own principles. The Whig party was badly beaten in the defeat of Clay by Polk in 1844—sorely to its own amazement and grief; yet its vitality was so little impaired that it elected the next House of Representatives and the next Governor of New York. Four years later it succeeded with General Taylor, but lost the House of Representatives chosen along with him, was beaten out of sight in the next one, and never recovered its vitality. And the reason was that in its contest for Mr. Clay's election it boldly proclaimed and defended its convictions, asking a verdict thereon; while in that for General Taylor's it rather concealed and evaded a distinct issue of principle, trusting for success to factitious appeals and claptrap instrumentalities.

Let us repeat, to repel misrepresentation, that we do not call in question the fitness of choosing General Grant as the Republican candidate for President. We will consider that point in due time. What we do say, is that the Republican candidate must represent and embody Republican principles, and be neither afraid nor ashamed to avow his faith in them and his willingness to stand or fall by them. His personal qualities and popularity are important considerations; but his fearless, explicit devotion to Republican ideas is a primary and essential requisite.

Red, Yellow, and Black.

From the Times.

There is no other part of the world that presents the spectacle seen in America of diverse races living together in equality, so far as their several natures permit, or that offers so many solutions at once of the question—What becomes of a weaker race brought into close relations with a stronger one? Coming as Europeans, we intruded on the aborigines, introduced the Africans, and are now admitting the Asiatics, gathering all varieties of men in one field of activity under one form of government. To be sure, under that Government the Indian is an anomaly, the Chinese a novelty, and the Negro a puzzle; and for a long time the nation was so busy in laying its own foundations that it was almost left to accident to harmonize the three colors, and fix the place and care for the rights of each separate people. But when negligence was found at length to work so ill that civil war forced us to choose between destruction and justice to one of these races, the warning was not lost bidding us give more heed to our dealings with the others.

A strong hand is now needed to check the brutal eagerness of frontiersmen for a war of extermination against the Indians. The appointment of Commissioners to treat with the remaining tribes for their settlement in selected localities away from the intended three-fold track of travel across the Continent is a step in the right direction, and will go far, if faithfully carried out, to atone for the long series of violences and impositions that have made the management of the Indian Bureau a disgrace to the nation. Even if compulsion must be used, it is better that they should be forcibly kept at peace than slaughtered in war. The Indians understand our power—they have long felt the rising tide from East, West, and South forcing them back to the mountain fastnesses. It is not probable that they will reject the solemn embassy of the nation, and choose rather to be destroyed in detail than to remain tranquil in regions wide enough for nomad existence during their lives, whatever may become of their posterity.

The aborigines can never rise into a very useful or valuable part of our population. The experiments heretofore made with success in domesticating them, to use a phrase suggested by their half animal nature, have been applied to limited numbers, closely surrounded by the whites, and under the near supervision of State Governments. The Western tribes, numerous, remote, and settled in regions wide and wild enough for the continuance of their roving habits, will never be anything better than Bedouins. Even on the supposition that they can learn to refrain from war among themselves, passing from the hunter condition to the pastoral state, they are not likely ever to own much taxable property, especially if the present legal exemption of their lands from taxation be continued, still less to contribute by agriculture or industry to the wealth of the nation. Whether they are left to enjoy their own rude modes of government, or are made individually responsible as citizens to the general laws of the land, their nature will remain the same. Producers never, always consumers, our highest success in controlling them will be to prevent their laying hands on the property of others, and restrict their consumption to the game that nature still provides in those parts which the dominant race can spare them of the land over which their wasteful range was once unlimited. At the best, they will become a kind of half-breed hangers-on to civilization, and a genuine stoic of the woods will be as rare a sight to the next generation as a pale face once was among the aboriginal forefathers. The first to possess this continent, they will be also the first to disappear from it.

The Chinese immigration is an unlooked-for phenomenon. An ancient empire, whose steadiness was the reflection of the quiet and unenterprising temper of its subjects, crowded to the point of starvation, but never before overflowing, so settled in Oriental pride and stagnant isolation as to own nothing in common with the progress of modern days, and to disdain any share in their improvements, suddenly pours eastward a multitude which reverses the accustomed current of migration, and exchanges the oldest for the newest form of national development. These new-comers are singularly patient, industrious, and manageable; as laborious as the Irish, and more ingenious than the Germans. They are far less likely to do than exposed to suffer wrong. Their personal qualities will supply certain elements in the formation of the Pacific communities which the lavish, impetuous American nature would have left out. As our direct Cathayan commerce, now just born, grows to maturity, their interests and connections will aid immensely in strengthening it. The home merchants of China are among the most princely merchants of the world; they are kindly disposed towards Americans, who have never drudged nor bombarded them much, never sacked their palaces like the French, nor called their rebels Christian brothers, like the English. Many of them are men of vast wealth, and of controlling influence throughout the East Indian world. These are the merchants who, acting through the establishments of their countrymen on the Pacific coast, will pour the wealth of Tornate and Tidore into the lap of San Francisco, and perhaps unseal for us the reservoirs of coined silver that have been accumulating for ages in China, to return thus, by a strange circuit, to the region whence it came.

Yet the Chinese will never be absorbed into this nation. They will remain among us, but not of us, as Ah-wang, the cigar-vender, after ten years' wear of Bowery costume, is still as distinguishable as on the day he landed from his junk. There is an instinctive repugnance between the Western and Mongolian races, very quaintly insisted on by De Quincey, which may be occasionally got over in the case of the very pretty Canton damsels on the sampans or flower-boats, but which will prevent any practice of intermarriage. For, in spite of the disgusting rhapsodies of philosophic sensualists, there are repugnances of race, plain to sense and conformable to decency. And these Chinamen bring the women of their country along with them, and bring, too, a powerful, unchangeable passion for returning, after moderate accumulations, to their native land. Even after death, superstition draws them, as a magnet, to it. The funeral expenses of a Chinese settler always include the transportation of his remains back to his country, which is cared for by burial societies, expressly organized and profitably employed in this wholesale work of disposing of bodies as Charon did of souls. The Chinaman grudges his skeleton even to the New World, much more his living frame, and the progeny that springs from it. So that the continuation of that race among us will be kept up by the succession of new individuals, not by any incorporation of families with our own.

It is an easy task for legislation to protect immigrants who cross the Pacific to land on our Western shores, and one which the local feeling, at least in the well-settled parts of California, seems disposed to aid. But late instances have occurred of evasions of the acts of Congress restricting the importation of coolies into the Southern States—instances of most unwise competition with home labor that is cheap and abundant. We want no modified slavery introduced where we have just done away with its legalized form. We have enough to do in the guardianship of the blacks, without taking a new class of wards upon our hands. The forms into which that guardianship will settle, the regulation of its details, the share which the several States shall take in it, and above all the diffusion of that education which alone can terminate it and emancipate the negro race from its minority, are subjects that will engage the anxious thought of the nation for many decades. They are subjects too large to be more than touched upon here—subjects which concern the honor and welfare of our people more than any other questions of race. For the negro will share the continent with us and be a part of our people so long as we are a people. We shall eliminate the Indian—we shall not assimilate the Asiatic—but the African was imported, as we Europeans were imported, to become an American. His naturalization patent came from Providence, like our own, and he has the right to look to us to help him to his true place and hold him in it, on our common continent.

President Johnson's Alarm.

From the Herald.

The President is troubled with patriotic fears. He has, as every one knows, the greatest solicitude that the reconstruction of the Southern States should go forward rapidly, if it will only go forward in his particular way; and now he sees, or thinks he sees, a dreadful danger ahead—an interruption of this happy progress; an interruption that may be greater than that hitherto caused by the interference and obstinacy of Congress, which, like the eleven jurors of stubborn and happy memory, refused to listen to the one man who could have told them exactly what to do. This interruption is likely to arise from President-making. The President is alarmed lest "the great struggle for the Presidency" should turn the eyes of the country and Congress away from the necessity of re-establishing the Southern States in their natural relation with the rest of the country—lest the interests and welfare of the Southern people should be overlooked and forgotten in the intrigues and turmoil of the great quadrennial strife. He sees the nation laboring under many troubles—reconstruction, an Indian war, the national debt, Mexico, and the contest for the Presidency. The greatest of these is the last, and the greatest danger of this is that it may arrest the progress of reconstruction.

This fear is honorable to the President. It shows his sincerity; it furnishes, indeed, the most indubitable evidence that the President is not self-willed and over fond of his own opinions on reconstruction, nor desirous to carry out plans of his own to the exclusion of the plans of the nation; for surely if the President did desire, as has been charged, to have his own way with reconstruction, to build up refractory State Governments, and put the South once more into the hands of unwhipped Rebels, what could he wish better than that Congress should have its attention distracted by Presidential games, so that he could be left to manage the South as he chose, unimpeded and unobserved. Did he desire these things he would have no such fears as he now expresses. But, lest he should have sleepless nights with this honorable and patriotic alarm, we beg to reassure him there is no danger. The people will choose a President and keep an eye on the Southern States also. There never was a time when President-making had so little danger in it as it has now; when there was so little to divide the nation and give rise to a factious spirit. Indeed, Grant is already chosen by the universal acclaim of the people, and we have only to go through the formalities of election. The consideration of these facts will relieve Mr. Johnson's anxiety.

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HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
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Porte-Monnaies,	Pocket-Books,
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Dressing Cases,	Work Boxes,
Cigar Cases,	Bankers' Cases,
Cabas,	Purses,
Money Belts,	Etuies, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [7.26tf

JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 16 tf

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.
P. P. W. B.
PARIS' PATENT WINDOW SOWER.

Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by H. F. PARIS,
7 26 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the state, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by equinoctial breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass and other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with George J. Bolton as proprietor; Congress Hall, with J. F. Cake as proprietor; and United States, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 6 8 mwsl6w

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN.

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

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MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,

GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

Nos. 142 and 144 N. FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 5 31 fmwl3m

BUT IF YOU WANT GOOD TEA, GO TO WILSON'S old-established Tea Warehouse, No. 235 CHESNUT Street.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE OOLONG.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—FINE YOUNG HYSON.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—GIVES UNIversal satisfaction.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—PURE JAPAN.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—RICH AND FRAgrant.

WILSON'S DOLLAR TEA—EVERYBODY likes it. 6 12 wsa26t

NEW

SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED.

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.
New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.
For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,
8 14 4 Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE." 628
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1 05.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.
6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 6 20 6m

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

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THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Daily instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.

ACTUAL BUSINESS

is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!

We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months. Success is no longer doubtful.

MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.

CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

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Commercial Course.....$35 | Telegraphic Course.....$40

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.
PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 2 11 mwf6m

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.

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Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

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Invited to visit the Institution and judge for themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MOURNING BONNETS,

AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 328 AND 330 SOUTH STREET

Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles.
Also, Silks, Velvets, Ribbons, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 7 18 3

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
5 8 mwfm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.

NO. 122 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 810 RACE STREET. 3 10 mwf

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.

This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,

5 2 PHILADELPHIA

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC.
COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC.
Manufactured by
H. WALKER & SONS,
8 17 6m No. 11 S. SIXTH Street

WATCHES JEWELRY, ETC.

AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 13 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES AND SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to the large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 11 4p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16 3

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26 3 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

Manufacturers of

Gold and Silver Watch Cases,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WATCHES.

Office—No. 18 South SIXTH Street,
Manufactory—No. 22 South FIFTH Street,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

COAL.

GEO. A. COOKE'S

COAL EMPORIUM,

NO. 1314 WASHINGTON AVENUE.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, the celebrated PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6 50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6 75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1223 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 23

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.
12 6m VANKIRK & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Herr Driesbach, the lion-tamer, brought the first peas of the season to Wooster, Ohio.

—General Grant went to see the *Black Crook*, and also went behind the scenes. Ulysses!

—The coffee crop in Hawaii promises well this year, being estimated at 250,000 pounds.

—It is said that eighty thousand dozen bottles of Congress water were sold last year.

—The taxable property of Illinois, as per assessment returns of 1866, is $441,000,000.

—The Atlantic Cable batteries are said to be well charged. So are cable prices.

—Complexions are rendered fashionable in Paris by tinting with chicory.

—Among the daily arrivals in Paris, Sala says, is Mr. Bore from Bore.

—40,000,000 bushels of coal are now shipped yearly down the Ohio.

—The San Francisco opera house cleared $15,675 last month.

—56,000,000 bushels of corn were raised in Indiana last year.

—Lopez should now be given a medal for dis-Honor.

—Prospects for Sea Island cotton are all at sea.

—The Prussian Government is devoting earnest attention to the construction of a canal to unite the Rhine, the Weser, and the Elbe.

—The French official paper denies that there is to be an official inquiry into the conduct of Marshal Bazaine, in France.

—A duel with pocket-knives took place in Mississippi not long since. Both parties were fatally injured.

—Half the wheat of Western New York is now safely housed, and has been got in in good order.

—The total valuation of Buffalo for the last year is $34,957,700, against $32,595,340 for the year 1866.

—Queen Victoria is just now the object of almost as much newspaper insult as President Johnson.

—California is going to cultivate the banana in the Los Angelos, Santa Clara, and Solano regions.

—Dr. Carroll, the Roman Catholic candidate, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for 1868.

—The Mexican Consuls at Havre and Cette, M. M. Mora, of Ozta, and Brunet, as well as several vice-consuls of that State, in France, have resigned their offices.

—A Civic Cross is going to be founded in Belgium for acts of devotedness. It will be in enamel, mounted in gold for the first class, and in silver for the second.

—Admiral Tegethoff, with the officers who are to accompany him on his mission to Mexico to claim the body of the Emperor Maximilian, has arrived in Paris.

—The Swiss Federal Council has reduced the charge of telegrams in the interior of the country from 1 fr. to 50c. (10 cents American money) for twenty words. The new rate is to come in force on the first of January, 1868.

—The Swiss Federal Council has just recommended the Executive to present a report on the measures to be taken for introducing, as speedily as possible, into the country the metrical system of weights and measures.

—The celebrated mill of Sans-Souci, connected with an interesting episode in the life of Frederick the Great, which had been much damaged last year by a hurricane, has been completely repaired.

—At Berne the head of the War Department has announced that from January 1, 1868, the Swiss army will possess eighty thousand breech-loading rifles on the Prélaz-Burnaud system.

—The French Prince Imperial's health is excellent. His Imperial Highness takes excursions in the mountains nearly every day, and has grown considerably since his late illness.

—Signor Ratazzi, the Italian Prime Minister, was expected to visit Paris at the end of July to arrange for the loan of £24,000,000 on the church properties, which, it is believed, is to be raised by redeemable bonds, and not, as at first contemplated, in the form of rentes.

—Contagious cattle disease has latterly been prevalent in the communes of Montfort, Castelnau-d'Arbiou and Saint Oreus-Bouypetit, France. The authorities have prescribed the measures necessary to prevent an extension of the malady.

—It is stated that the seventeen questions which are to be the basis of debate in the Œcumenical Council at Rome, and which have been communicated to the bishops on returning to their dioceses, relate exclusively to ecclesiastical subjects, and have no political bearing whatever.

—At the Theatre Français, when there was a political demonstration against the Government in the course of Victor Hugo's "Hernani," the Viceroy of Egypt got up and left the house, although he had hardly got seated. This was out of consideration for his host the Emperor.

—A Copenhagen letter mentions that a marriage between the Princess Louisa, of Sweden, only daughter of Charles XV, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, is arranged on the part of the two royal families, but that the final decision is to be left to the Prince and Princess themselves.

—The inhabitants of Paris must appear in the eyes of the sovereigns and princes who visit the French capital to have among them a very considerable number of mendicants, since those illustrious personages are besieged with applications for pecuniary assistance, under all sorts of pretenses, and for sums of money from 20 francs to 100,000 francs.

—An expedition is about to be sent by the French to the North Pole, to make scientific observations. It is got up under the auspices of the Geographical Society, and by some savans of the Institute, and the expenses are to be defrayed by private contributions. It is to be under the direction of M. Lambert, a traveller of some note.

—Twenty thousand Swiss women earn a comfortable living by watchmaking. They make the movements, and even mostly put them together. A few women are finishers. The *English Woman's Review* says:—"Geneva has refused to employ women, and totally lost the watch trade. None of the so-called Geneva watches are made there, but in Neufchatel, where women have always been employed."

—According to the Roman correspondent of the Paris *Liberté*, the Pope of Rome, now in his 75th year, is by no means in so weak and [illegible] a condition as some recent accounts have represented him. The writer, under date of [illegible] says:—

"I saw the Pope yesterday outside the Angelica Gate. He was on foot, accompanied by one [illegible] attendants. It gave me as much as I could [illegible] to keep with him, he walked so rapidly. [illegible] about him shows extraordinary [illegible] The most ceremonies did not exist. [illegible] takes a walk every day on foot [illegible] the walls."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

A Memorial of the Late Judge Oswald Thompson.—The members of the bar of Philadelphia have had prepared a neat marble memorial of the late Judge Oswald Thompson, to be placed over his remains at Laurel Hill. The monument consists of a marble base, four feet by three, upon which rests a block of white marble, of the same size as the base, and three feet in height. Upon the face of this is inscribed:—

"OSWALD THOMPSON, LL. D.,
Born at Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1809,
Graduated in 1828, with distinction, at the College of New Jersey,
After practising with reputation at the Bar for nineteen years,
Elected, October 14, 1851,
President Judge
Of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia.
October 8, 1861,
Again elected to the same high office,
The duties of which he fulfilled
With Eminent Ability,
Fearless Independence, and
Spotless Integrity,
Until his death, January 23, 1866.
An Accomplished Scholar,
A Learned Jurist,
And a Christian Gentleman."

Upon the base is inscribed:—

"This monument is erected as a testimonial of affection by his friends of the Philadelphia Bar."

The monument is surmounted by a cap-stone, in the form of an arch, upon the face of which is carved a sword and lictor's rods, crossed.

The work was executed by Struthers & Son, and will be placed in the Cemetery in a few days.

The Shoemakers' Co-operative Union.—Last evening a well-attended, earnest, and enthusiastic meeting of a number of the members of the shoemaking trade was held at Fifth and Prune streets. The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a co-operative society. The President, Mr. Cavill, called the meeting to order about 9 P. M., and in the absence of the Treasurer and Secretary, appointed Mr. Duffy as Treasurer *pro tem.*, and Mr. Reeder as Secretary *pro tem.*

The report of a committee was presented, and showed fair progress. Mr. Phillips, its chairman, made an interesting address to the members, and laid before them a number of valuable, full, and lengthy documents from a number of similar organizations, both in this country and in Europe. He had a document from John Stuart Mill explaining the workings of co-operative societies on the continent. He stated that they were very scarce, and could only be procured by writing to Europe for them. The committee was continued. It had sent a letter to Horace Greeley, that old friend of the movement.

A motion was offered and seconded, that the meeting form a permanent organization, and that a committee be appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. The motion was carried unanimously. All those present who desired to connect themselves with the organization registered their names and residences. Twenty-five names were at once placed on the list.

A committee of five was then appointed by the President to draft a constitution and by-laws, consisting of the following-named gentlemen:—Messrs. Phillips, Ward, Cue, Church, and Duffy.

It was then agreed that the nominations for regular officers should be kept open until the ensuing meeting. A number of gentlemen were proposed for the various offices, and after the transaction of some additional business the meeting adjourned.

Sale of Real Estate, Stocks, Etc.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate, viz.:

$1000 bond Connecting Railroad at 93½c.	$935
$2000 " " at 90c.	1,800
2 sh. Ocean Steam N. Co., at $82·50	165
3 sh. Mercantile Library, at $8	24
3 acres, 2 quarters, and 25 perches of land	3,700
Ground-rent of $56 a year	975
Brick dwelling, No. 603 N. Third street	3,100
Frame dwelling, No. 602 Brook street	1,125
Dwelling, New Market street, north of Poplar, ground-rent, $15	1,700
Frame dwelling, Gray street	600
Valuable wharf, Gunner's run canal	21,400
Dwelling, No. 223 N. Twelfth street	5,400
Lot, S. E. Cor. New Market and Callowhill streets	2,700
Lot, S. W. Cor. New Market and Callowhill streets	3,000
Lot, N. E. Cor. New Market and Callowhill streets	3,200
Ground-rent, $48 a year	700
Dwelling, No. 414 S. Eleventh street	7,000
Dwelling, No. 1214 Savery street	1,500
Dwelling, No. 1216 Savery street	700
Dwellings, S. W. Cor. Prosperous alley and Essex street	1,225
Dwelling, No. 522 Marriott street, ground-rent, $27·92	500
38 lots of Logan Land Association	150

Foul Play Suspected.—A messenger arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, and informed Deputy Coroner Fletcher that an unknown white man, five and a half feet high, with sandy hair and moustache, and dressed in dark cloth pants and check shirt, had been found in the river Delaware, two and a half miles below Beverly, N. J., at a place called Andalusia, or Beackley's Landing. The Mayor of Beverly held an inquest upon the body. Deceased had hired a boat in this city on Sunday morning, at Poplar street wharf, and when in Beverly he was in the company of several men, and was exhibiting to them a large sum of money. The last seen of the deceased was on Sunday evening, when the party proceeded to the landing to return to the city. When found, the pockets of the drowned man had been rifled of their contents, and the supposition is that he had been robbed and thrown overboard. The authorities of New Jersey are making an investigation of the affair.

Millersburg Methodist Camp Meeting.—This camp meeting, in the mountains of our State, about twenty-five miles above Harrisburg, will begin to-morrow, Thursday, and continue one week. We learn that some twenty of the Methodist clergy of this city will be in attendance. The Reading Railroad, with its well-known liberality, have consented to take persons over their road to Harrisburg and back for $4·20. Close connections are there made with the Northern Central, and in one hour the camp is reached. Cars leave corner of Broad and Callowhill streets at 8·15 A. M. Those who want to visit the mountain region and attend an old-fashioned camp meeting, have an opportunity of accomplishing both objects. Good boarding can be obtained on the camp ground.

Ordination and Installation Services.—A meeting of the Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia was held yesterday afternoon in the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, Race street, near Twenty-first. Mr. F. W. Torrence delivered his trial sermon before the Presbytery at 2 o'clock, and in the evening he was installed pastor of the Sixth Church. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. W. W. Barr. At the close of the discourse, Rev. Dr. Cooper addressed the pastor. The address to the congregation was delivered by Rev. Mr. Jeffers. The exercises were continued until late in the evening, and were closed by the congregation singing a psalm and the pronouncing of the benediction by the newly ordained pastor.

Fire.—Last evening a stable at Walnut street wharf, Schuylkill, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500. It is owned by Mr. Struthers. A valuable horse was rescued.

Serious Accident.—William Bennett fell from a tree in front of No. 910 Ontario street, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home, on Warnock street, above Montgomery avenue.

Plymouth Congregational Church.—The ceremonies of breaking ground for the Chapel at Nineteenth and Master streets will take place at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning next.

Hope vs. Moyamensing Fire Companies.—William Barnes, of the Moyamensing Hose Company, was bound over last evening by Alderman Mink, on complaint of Thomas Fitzsimmons, who charged that Barnes assaulted him at Eighth and Emeline streets on the occasion of a fire on the Fourth of July. Fitzsimmons testified that a few words passed between them, upon which Barnes caught him by the chin, but did not strike him.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Human Wonders at the Academy.—Another immense audience greeted the great combination of Asiatics at the Academy of Music last night. Little All Right does not appear as lively as formerly, but performs several surprising tricks, and does the talking for the other performers. "Dan Webster," a diminutive specimen of the genus copper color, executes some neat feats of balancing. The slack-rope acts of Teroo-keetchee, the walking up a ladder with rounds of razor-sharp swords by Tzeua Yeroo, the picturesque gymnastic performance of Miss Oyonstikee and her father, and the extraordinary summersaulting, hand-springing, and humorous contortioning of the Arab troupe, were all warmly applauded, as they deserved to be. No such combination of artistes has ever been in our city, and no one should fail to see them. Another attractive programme will be presented this evening.

The Walnut Street Theatre will be opened on Monday evening, the 10th of August. The grand spectacle of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* will be produced in a grand style.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

Sun Rises	4·25	Moon Rises	7·31
Sun Sets	7·17	High Water	2·01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
William G. Kent, Thomas E. Ashmead, Charles Wheeler, } Monthly Committee.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	July 13
Propontis	Liverpool	Boston	July 17
England	Liverpool	New York	July 17
Baltic	Southampton	New York	July 17
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 18
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	July 19
Europe	Havre	New York	July 19
China	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 20
Cella	London	New York	July 20
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	July 20
America	Southampton	New York	July 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	July 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Russia	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	July 31
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	July 31
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Aug. 1
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Bellona	New York	London	Aug. 3
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 3
Arago	New York	Havre	Aug. 3
Circassian	New York	Bremen	Aug. 3
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 3
Persia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Aug. 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 10
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Aug. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	July 31
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	July 31
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	Aug. 1
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Aug. 3
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Monterey	New York	New Orleans	Aug. 3
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Aug. 13
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 15
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, St. Thomas, Workman & Co.
Barque C. Gumm, Rogers, Cork, via St. Marys, do.
Schr N. E. Clark, Clark, East Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, do.
Schr H. Croskey, Potter, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, Ipswich, do.
Schr Village Queen, Tillottson, Fall River, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr S. L. Stevens, Studley, Gloucester, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Charles Comery, Kuhn, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr Ida Nicholson, Price, Wilmington, N. C., E. V. Glover.
Schr W. Kallahan, Hunter, Washington, Captain.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str E. N. Fairchild, Trout, N. York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Anthracite, Green, New York, do.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 66 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Off Hatteras signalled steamship Pioneer, hence for Wilmington, N. C.; off the Ledge Light passed a loaded brig, beating up.
Schr A. E. Martin, Nickelson, 25 days from New Orleans, in ballast to captain.
Schr Cummins, Whirlow, 6 days from Smithfield, Va., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr J. H. Marvel, Quillin, 5 days from James river, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., July 30—6 A. M.—The barque A. McAdam, and brig L. M. Merritt, for Boston; and schr A. D. Gilbert, for Turks Island, all from Philadelphia, went to sea 28th inst.
Brig G. T. Ward, from Philadelphia for Turks Island, remains at the Breakwater, waiting for a crew.
Brig Mary A. Reed, from West Indies, and a barque, supposed the Industry, from Leghorn, passed in the Capes yesterday. A ship is now off the Capes, beating in.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship British Queen, Francis, hence for Quebec, was spoken 23d inst., lat. 40 18, lon. 68 30, with chronometer run down.
Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.
Steamship Propontis, Higginson, for Boston, cleared at Liverpool 16th inst.
Barque Anna, Dalling, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Newport 29th inst.
Brig R. M. Haslen, Jones, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Winfield, Osgood, hence for Matanzas, was spoken 28th inst., at 5 P. M., 10 miles N. of Chincoteague.
Brig Eolus, Seabrook, hence for Antwerp, sailed from Queenstown 18th inst.
Brig S. V. Merrick, Munday, hence for Trinidad de Cuba, was seen 18th inst., lat. 27 06, lon. 79 38, standing E.SE. on a wind.
Brig C. Wesley, Colson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 29th inst.
Brig Potomac, Snow, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 27th inst.
Schr Edwin, Tuttle, hence, at Alexandria 28th inst.
Schr Helen Mar, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr E. M. Hamilton, Smith, hence for Portsmouth, which put into New Bedford 24 inst., after collision, having repairs damaged, proceeded 26th.
Schr Paul and Thompson, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 26th inst.
Schr M. and E. Henderson, Price, hence, at Boston 29th inst.
Schrs Naiad Queen, Chase, and J. Goodspeed, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 27th inst.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Nantucket 25th inst.
Schrs M. E. Coyne, Facemire Compromise, Barlow, S. Waterman, Chase, and J. Mettler, Barlow, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 27th inst.
Schrs Transit, Rackett, and F. Nickerson, Kelly, hence, at Salem 27th inst.
Schrs Foam and Sarah Helen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Norwich 27th inst.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fultz, hence, at Alexandria 28th inst.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Operations will commence at once in dredging the channel across the Upper Middle Bar, Boston harbor.
While dredging, the machines will be directly in the channel, the entire of which will be marked by small spar buoys, painted in alternate stripes of red and white.
Operations will also commence within one week in dredging the southwest point of Lovell's Island and the extremity of Great Brewster Spit. While operating the machines will lie close to the bank.
Operations will also commence at once in blasting Tower Rock and Corwin Rock in the Narrows, and while operating the working-vessel will be moored over these rocks.
All vessels are warned to avoid collision with the machines while operating on the above works, as they will, in case of collision, be held responsible.
J. G. FOSTER,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army,
Engineer in charge.
Boston, July 24, 1867.

Master mariners and pilots will see, from the notice above, that prudence, more frequently than before, requires the employment of steamtugs in entering and leaving the harbor, especially when the wind is ahead or light.
The consequence of collision may be serious, not only to vessels and the machines, but to the important work of the Government.
THOMAS RUSSELL, Collector.
Custom House, Boston, Collector's Office, July 24, 1867.

On and after the 10th of July, 1867, a light will be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on East Point, Prince Edward Island.
The light will be a fixed white light at an elevation of 130 feet above the level of high water, and in clear weather should be seen at a distance of eighteen miles.
The tower is octagonal, white, sixty feet high from base to vane, and stands 200 yards in shore from the south side of the point, and in lat. 46 27 9 N., lon. 61 58 15 W. of Greenwich.

PROPOSALS.

Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.
U. S. Engineer's Office, Davenport, Iowa, July 24, 1867.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, September 4, 1867, for excavating the prism and constructing the embankment wall of the Canal for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river at the Des Moines Rapids.
The Canal is to be about 7½ (seven and one-half) miles long, extending from Nashville to Keokuk, Iowa. The width at the water surface inside the canal to be 300 (three hundred) feet in embankment, and 250 (two hundred and fifty) feet in excavation, and in low water to be 5 (five) feet deep. All the material excavated from the prism of the canal to be used in building the embankment. The latter throughout the greater part of the distance will be about 300 (three hundred) feet from the Iowa shore. Where rock excavation occurs, the bottom of the canal will have a slope of 1½ (one and one-half) inches to the mile. The embankment is to be built of earth clay and rock; to be 10 (ten) feet wide on top, including the rip-rap covering; to be 2 (two) feet above high-water mark, with slopes of 1½ (one and one-half) base to 1 (one) vertical. The average thickness of the rip-rap protection to be 2½ (two and one-half) feet on the river side, 2 (two) feet on the canal side, and 1 (one) foot on top.
All propositions must state the price at which each and every kind of work specified in the proposal is to be done, and no bid will be considered that is not definite in this respect.
The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal.
Each bid must contain a written or printed guarantee signed by two responsible persons.
Blanks for proposals of the form required, with form of guarantee, will be furnished at this office on application.
The price or prices in the contract will be considered as including the expense of furnishing all the materials and performing all the work, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at the letting.
The entire cost of the canal is estimated at $2,068,345 (two million sixty-eight thousand three hundred and forty-five). The amount appropriated by Congress is $700,000 (seven hundred thousand dollars)—the contract can only be made to cover this amount.
Fifteen (15) per cent. of the amount of any work done or materials furnished, at the contract price thereof, will be reserved until the whole work which is the subject of contract shall be entirely completed.
Persons desiring further information can obtain the same by calling at this office, where maps, plans, specifications, and form of contract can be consulted.
Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and should be endorsed "Proposals for work on the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."
J. H. WILSON,
Lieut.-Col. 35th Infantry,
7 30 4w Bvt. Major-General U. S. Army.

Engineer Office Harbor Defenses, No. 55 Second Street, Third Story, Baltimore, Md.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. of FRIDAY, the 9th day of AUGUST, 1867, for the Timber and Framing required for the construction of three (3) Cribs in the Susquehanna river, below Havre-de-Grace, Md.
Proposals must be separate for Timber and Framing, and in *duplicate for each*.
Proposals for "Timber" will embrace all the timber, scantling, and piles required.
Proposals for "Framing" will embrace driving the piles, framing and putting together in place the timber of Cribs, including all bolting, spiking, and bracing required to complete the structures.
For particulars as to payments, time of beginning, and completion of work, etc., apply at this Office, where plans and specifications can be seen.
Contractors furnishing "Timber" are expected to hold it without expense to the United States until required for use by the engineer in charge of the work.
No bids will be considered except such as are made after forms to be obtained from this Office by letter or personal application.
Bids will be opened at 12·30 P. M. on FRIDAY, the 9th day of August, 1867, in presence of such bidders as may desire to be present.
The right is reserved to reject all or any of the bids for any cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.
WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
Bvt. Lt.-Col., Major of Engineers,
7 27 6t Post Office Box 341, Baltimore, Md.

Proposals for Cavalry Horses.
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen.'s Office, Baltimore, Md., July 25, 1867.

Sealed Proposals are invited, and will be received at this office, until MONDAY, at 12 o'clock M., August 5, 1867, for the delivery, in the city of Baltimore, of twenty (20) Cavalry Horses.
The Horses will be subjected to careful inspection before being accepted. They must be sound in all respects, well broken, in full flesh and good condition, from fifteen to sixteen hands high, from five to nine years old, well adapted in every way for cavalry purposes.
The ability of the bidder to fulfil his agreement must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, which guarantee must accompany the proposal.
The Horses must be delivered within fifteen (15) days from the date of acceptance of any proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.
Payment to be made on completion of contract.
Bids will be endorsed 'Proposals for Cavalry Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, Baltimore, Md.
7 27 7t STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

WANTS.

Book Agents in Luck at Last.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 21f PHILADELPHIA.

Wanted—For the U. S. Marine Corps, able-bodied men. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
4 19 fmw tf Captain and Recruiting Officer, No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street.
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

GOVERNMENT SALES.

Government Sale of the Military Railroad at Brazos Santiago, Texas.—Office Chief Quartermaster Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., July 9, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., August 10, 1867, for the purchase of all the right, title and interest of the United States in and to the United States Military Railroad from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, Texas.
The sale will include the entire track and sidings, buildings, water stations, turn-tables, bridges, etc., the railroad materials, the supplies pertaining to the road, together with the rolling stock, cars, machinery, and other equipment, as follows:—

9½ miles Railroad Track.
2 Turn-Tables.
25,000 pounds Railroad Chairs.
500 Cross Ties.
9,560 pounds Railroad Iron.
4 Railroad Frogs and Switch Stands.
1 Locomotive and Tender (named "Western").
8 Flat Cars.
2 Hand Cars.
2 Push Cars.
586 pounds Car Springs.
2 Crow Feet.
4 Spike Mauls.
1 Track Guage.
1 Fire Tongs.
1 Railroad Depot Building.
1 Foreman's Quarters.
1 T Wharf.
157 pounds American Packing.
55 pounds Jute Packing.
20 feet Rubber Hose.
1 Douglas Pump.
2 Water Casks.
1 Feed Pipe.
1 Cistern.
2 Office Desks.
1 Cooking Stove
1 Stove.
4 Claw Bars.
2 Shackle Bars.
1 Lantern.
2 Signal Lanterns.
2 Grind Stones.
2 Padlocks.
1 Turning Lathe.
8 Spades.
45 Shovels.
3 sets Carpenters' Tools.
2 Water Buckets.
2 Jackscrews and Levers.
8 Anvils.
7 Bellows.
2 Pinch Bars.
1 Cold Chisel.
2 Blacksmiths' Hammers
8 Sledge Hammers.
15 Hammer Handles.
2 Spike Punches.
1 set Blacksmiths' Tools.
6 Blacksmiths' Tongs.
2 Vises.
1 Cross-cut Saw.
173 Pick Axes.
24 Pick Axe Handles.
4 Square Brasses.
2 Stuffing Boxes.
1 Brass Faucet.
1 Hose Nozzle.

The sale will not include the title to the land, which does not belong to the United States.
This road is about ten miles in length, and extends from Brazos Santiago to White's Ranche, on the Rio Grande. From this point connection is made by steamer with Brownsville and Matamoras.
The route is the shortest and best for the immense traffic between the Gulf of Mexico and the interior of Southern Texas and Northern Mexico, and the communication by rail alone can readily be extended to Brownsville.
The road already completed saves thirty miles of difficult and tortuous navigation. The road is five feet gauge, good ties, T rail, and full spiked.
The property may be inspected on application to Captain C. H. Hoyt, A. Q. M., Brownsville, Texas, and any information desired may be obtained from that officer, or from the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La.
A condition of the sale will be that transportation shall be furnished for all Government troops and supplies whenever required, at rates not to exceed those paid by the United States to other railroad companies in the Fifth Military District.
The terms of payment accepted will be those considered the most favorable to the Government.
Ten per cent. cash, in Government funds, to be paid on acceptance of proposal.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Brazos Santiago and Rio Grande Railroad," and addressed "Brev. Lieut.-Col. A. J. McConnigle, A. Q. M. U. S. Army, office Chief Quartermaster, Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La."
A. J. McCONNIGLE,
Brev. Lieut.-Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army,
7 17 18t In charge of office.

Large Sale of Public Property
Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 29 Broadway, New York, July 17, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of August next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

16,000 Uniform Coats.
34,000 Uniform Jackets.
7,775 Veteran Res. Corps Jackets.
19,000 Knit Drawers.
128,000 Knit Shirts.
40,000 Great Coats (Footmen's).
30,000 Great Coats (Horsemen's).
150,000 Woollen Blankets.
30,000 Rubber Blankets.
10,000 Rubber Ponchas.
100,000 Lined Sack Coats.
100,000 Unlined Sack Coats.
100,000 Forage Caps.
80,000 pairs Bootees, M. S.
3,900 pairs Boots, M. S.
15,000 Brogans.
130,000 Leather Neck Stocks.
45,000 Hat Feathers.
100,000 Knapsacks (Regulation).
11,000 Mann's Patent Knapsacks.
50,000 Haversacks (Regulation).
7,500 Haversacks (Enamelled).
21,000 pairs Trowsers, Horsemen's.
15,000 pairs Trowsers, Footmen's.
2,807 pairs Leggings.
434 Hussar Jackets.
1,600 Straw Hats.
2,173 Dark Blue Trowsers.
2,181 Buckles for Trowsers.
54 yards Dark Blue Cloth.
419 yards Blue Flannel.
1,892 yards Green Merino.
129 yards Black Wigans.
799 yards Black Alpaca.
443 yards Brown Hollands.

Also, a quantity of various articles of irregular Clothing and Equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale and catalogues had.
Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.
Bvt. Major-General D. H. VINTON,
7 20 15t Asst. Qr.-Master Gen'l U. S. A.

In the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.
Estate of WILLIAM ALLEN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of EMMA N. ALLEN, LEWIS THOMPSON, and WILLIAM WEBB, Executors of the last Will and Testament of WILLIAM ALLEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, the 5th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 273 S. FOURTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 27 29 31-8-2 5t*

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S.E. Corner of
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MANUFACTURER OF
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Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly tended to. 1 1y

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
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AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Rio.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 14f

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 MARKET Street.

LARGE OPENING SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES BROGANS, ETC., FOR FALL OF 1867.
On Thursday morning,
August 1st, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, without reserve, about 2000 cases Men's Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, Congress Boots, etc.; also a general assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear, to which the special attention of buyers is called, as every case represented in catalogue will be positively sold. [7 25 6t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

AT PRIVATE SALE.
25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 75

FIRST LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
August 6, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [7 30 9t

LARGE OPENING SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry go

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1867.

The New York "Tribune" upon the Pennsylvania Campaign.

The New York *Tribune* volunteers a criticism upon the manner in which the Republicans of this State, as it charges, are conducting the judicial canvass. The idea of the *Tribune* seems to be that the *decisions* of a judge on the bench should not be called in question, nor made a ground of opposing him at the polls. Thus it says that Judge Sharswood's decision against the constitutionality of greenbacks "was a purely legal decision, which, whether right or wrong, was made solely upon Judge Sharswood's understanding of the law." It adds:—

"The formal decisions of eminent judges upon points of law ought not to be bandied about in appeals to popular passion. The purity and honor of the judiciary are more than party triumph. If the decisions of a Court are to be the subject of party strife, and debated in stump speeches, we may bid farewell to an independent and fearless Judiciary. * * *
With the politics of Judge Sharswood we differ, and would have the Pennsylvania Republicans oppose him on political grounds, but on those only. We would have justice kept sacred, and would never willingly see judges, sworn to honestly administer the law, held responsible for their decisions by either of the political parties."

We think if the *Tribune* had adopted these views at an earlier day, it would have saved itself many a hot and furious diatribe against the late Chief Justice Taney and the Dred Scott decision. It might even now moderate its tone concerning Judge Cardozo, of its own city. Suppose this latter judge were a candidate for re-election, would not the *Tribune* oppose him on the very ground of his decisions? Suppose the office of Chief Justice of the United States were an elective one, and that subsequent to the delivery of the Dred Scott decision the late Chief Justice Taney had been a candidate for re-election, would not the *Tribune* have opposed him on the ground of that decision? Would it *then* have maintained that "the formal decisions of eminent judges" ought not to be canvassed before the people, and that judges ought not to be "held responsible for their decisions by either of the political parties?"

The *Tribune's* theory is an unsound one. Political questions finally settle themselves in the shape of laws, and thus pass before the judges. The fundamental law of the Constitution is constantly before them for interpretation, and our most important political questions grow out of different constructions of that instrument. Now we aver that the people have a right to *their interpretation* of the Constitution, and whenever a judge decides contrary to this interpretation of the people, they have good and sufficient ground for setting him aside, and putting another man in his place. And in selecting men for the judiciary, what better criterion of their views on constitutional law can be found than the decisions which they may have already rendered? Now, the people of this State believe in the constitutionality of the act of Congress making greenbacks a legal tender for debt. Judge Sharswood does not. The *honesty* of his opinion makes not the slightest difference in the case. The people are entitled to choose a judge who interprets the Constitution as *they* do, and the fact that Judge Sharswood does *not* do this is a good ground for opposing his election.

During the war our Democratic judges decided the draft to be unconstitutional. It was a pure question of law with them, as much so as the greenback question was with Judge Sharswood. They were State-sovereignty men of the Calhoun stripe, as is Judge Sharswood, and they decided the question accordingly. Does the *Tribune* pretend that this decision was not a legitimate topic of party discussion, and was not sufficient ground for political action on the part of the people? The *Tribune* admits that Judge Sharswood should be opposed on "political grounds." But what are political grounds in the case of a judge? Are they not his opinions upon political questions? And do they *cease* to be political grounds by being put in the form of a judicial decision?

The *Tribune* has a most singular way of helping its political friends. We remember how it helped the Republicans of Illinois in their great Senatorial contest in 1858. They have remembered it, too, ever since. It professes to favor the election of Judge Williams. If it really does favor his election, we hope it will take a less equivocal method of showing that fact than by the publication of articles like the one upon which we have been commenting.

Sheridan Removes Throckmorton.

President Johnson will have to hurry up matters, or Sheridan will get the Fifth District pretty well reconstructed before he can be removed. He has just given "Governor" Throckmorton, of Texas, his walking papers, and appointed a good, sound Union man in his place. This should have been done some time ago, and doubtless would have been done had not Sheridan been awaiting the final action of Congress upon the Reconstruction law. Texas under the rule of Throckmorton has gotten into a terrible condition. Under Governor Pease we shall look for a better state of things.

The triumph of Mr. Disraeli, in carrying the Reform bill through the House of Commons by a *unanimous* vote, is something remarkable. The House of Lords, however, has already amended the bill, making it less liberal, so that the final character of the measure is still a matter of some doubt.

The Tennessee Election.

The election which is to occur to-morrow in Tennessee has attracted general attention from the bitterness with which the canvass has been conducted, and from occasional disturbances of the public peace which have from time to time occurred. The true position of affairs in that State may best be learned by a reference to the history of events during and since the Rebellion.

In most of the Rebel States there was such a practical unity of sentiment among the white people, that they were saved from falling into the horrors of civil war among themselves. Not so, however, in Tennessee. Her people were very closely divided in sentiment, and when a proposal was submitted to them in favor of calling a convention with a view to secession, it was voted down by a large majority. Through the treachery of her Legislature the State was finally carried over to the Rebellion. But there was a very large portion of her people who refused to give up their allegiance to the Union. When the collision of arms came, Tennessee thus became the theatre of civil war in its most aggravated and terrible forms. It was neighbor against neighbor. The sufferings of the Tennessee loyalists will form a dark page in the history of the Rebellion, while their devotion to the old flag, amid scenes of danger, distress, persecution, and death, has given to patriotism itself a new and noble illustration.

When the Union cause had triumphed and the work of reconstruction began in Tennessee, it encountered the terrible feuds and hatreds that had grown up out of the contest. The new State Government, in the hands of Governor Brownlow, found itself assailed by the very class of men who had treacherously carried the State into the Rebellion. The disfranchisement of the Rebels, and the enfranchisement of the blacks, became absolutely necessary to save the State from falling into disloyal hands. It was simply a question whether the loyal men who had remained true to the Union and the flag, and who had suffered everything in doing so, should control the State, or whether the Rebels, still filled with hatred and vindictiveness against the Unionists, should do so. The contest has been a very bitter one, and any man of less nerve and determination than Governor Brownlow would have failed. He deserves the thanks of every Union man in the whole country for the courage and devotedness he has displayed. Despite the clamor that is being raised for partisan purposes elsewhere, we believe he has done the best that the circumstances of the case admitted of, and that under his guidance the State will finally settle down into peace and prosperity. It is very much as it was in Missouri. The same clamor was raised against Governor Fletcher and the Unionists there, but they stood firm and the State was saved. Nobody hears of any trouble there now. So it will be in Tennessee as soon as the old Rebel element finds that it is fairly whipped, and cannot regain political control of the State.

Is It Impossible?

It is stated that the Duke of Argyle, Sir Charles Bright, and other leading Englishmen, have organized a society for the purpose of seeing whether it is not possible to perfect a mechanism which will enable man to navigate the air as easily as he now does the water. The association is called the Æronautical Society, and they intend to take active steps towards practically securing the end aforesaid. To a casual observer it would at first appear impossible that the attempt should be crowned with success. That a party could start to-day from Philadelphia, and with equal safety and greater rapidity proceed to New York or Washington, seems a consummation most desirable, yet opposed to the fitness of things; yet a few minutes' examination will show that there is no real cause for despair. Suppose—in order to encourage the æronaut—that we transport ourselves back a century, and stand where our ancestors did a hundred years ago. Let some one come to us and tell us that the fumes which escaped from a kettle could be used to drag a score of tons across the country at the rate of forty miles an hour, and that, too, without great danger to life or limb, and we would have voted such a man a Munchausen, and considered him as insulting our intelligence. Or let a man say that we should know at 2 o'clock what transpired at St. Petersburg at 9 o'clock the same morning, and there is every probability that the maniac would have shared the fate of Goody Cole and the other witches of bygone days. Or yet again, if a man should have visited a printing office in 1767 and told the man who was working the hand press that within a hundred years a paper four times the size of his would be printed at the rate of a hundred a minute, he would have been probably ejected with great wrath. Yet all these things have been done within one hundred years. The impossible things of the past are everyday occurrences of the present. We do not notice the steam cars, or the telegraph poles, or the printing presses. We take them for granted, and wonder how any one could be so stupid as to deny their value. How then, in the light of experience, are we warranted in doubting that the system of aerial navigation is possible? It is really not so difficult as the railroad. We have now in our possession a substance lighter than air; we have a propelling power capable of creating immense speed. Now all that is necessary is to combine and apply what we possess. All we need do is to use what we have. The dangers of such a means of locomotion, if viewed calmly, are not so great as sea navigation. There is no danger of rocks, or accidents, except such as come from the machine itself. If overtaken by storms, all that is necessary is to have it so constructed as to descend, and you are at once in perfect safety; while at sea you have no refuge. All circumstances combine to show us that the day is not far distant when we may ascend, and take a trip through the atmosphere with as little concern and much greater comfort than by the present system of railroads. It may be that we will live to see the day when we will talk about the "old cars" in the same tone as we do of the "old stage coaches," and regret the improvements which deny us anything but a bird's-eye view of the country through which we are journeying. But our English noblemen anticipate greater things than this. Each expects to see a Dædalus, if not an Icarus. A system of seraphic wings, or some such contrivance, is to be invented. Mr. Wenham states in his recent paper that "man is endowed with sufficient muscular power to enable him to take individual and extended flights, and that success is probably only involved in a question of suitable mechanical adaptation." So that the day may be near when a party travelling from Philadelphia to New York will pass on his way mail agents and newspaper correspondents, conveying "specials" which they deem will be delivered quicker if they take a fly themselves instead of awaiting the regular balloon.

What Will He Do?

We understand that William B. Mann, Esq., is a candidate for reelection to the office which he now holds. Mr. Mann has shown commendable diligence in the prosecution of certain classes of criminals, but the question is, will he show the same diligence in bringing the leaders in the late disgraceful firemen's riot to justice? Has Mr. Mann the pluck to tackle Aldermen and Councilmen when they turn law-breakers, or will the matter be hushed up? The people are watching Mr. Mann in this affair, and our advice to him is to put these official rioters through, just as though they were common men.

The letter of the Mexican butcher Escobedo to Governor Gomez, of Nuevo Leon, is especially bitter and insulting towards the "Yankees," as he calls the people of the United States. His motto, he says, is "Death to all strangers." And he adds:—

"Before we get through with the foreigners the Yankees will think we are in earnest, and the time will come when their notables will be begging for their own heads instead of begging for the Austrian."

It is such brutal creatures as this Escobedo who have brought republicanism in Mexico into contempt.

It seems to be definitely settled that the Emperor Napoleon is about to visit the Emperor Francis Joseph. Doubtless the Mexican business will form the topic of many a mournful conversation between them. It is said, however, that the most friendly relations exist between the two Emperors, and that they acted in concert in endeavoring to save the life of Maximilian.

E. M. Pease, the new Governor of Texas, is a man of Northern birth, who has resided in Texas since 1833. He has been in public life a good deal, and was Governor of the State for two terms. He was a consistent Union man during the war, and was a member of the Convention of Southern Loyalists which met in this city last year.

General Grant is said to be opposed to the removal of General Sheridan. His published letters and despatches to Sheridan show that he sympathized with him in his opposition to Attorney-General Stanbery's "opinion," which Sheridan so happily and truthfully characterized.

Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, all the great heroes of the war, have endorsed the Reconstruction policy of the people, as enacted by Congress.

President Johnson is left alone with the men who denounced the war as a "failure."

SINGULAR AFFAIR IN NEW YORK.

A Philadelphia Guest of the Metropolitan Hotel has a Desperate Conflict with a Burglar, Etc.

From the New York World of to-day.

The numerous guests at the Metropolitan Hotel, on Broadway, had their fears unusually excited by the occurrence of a very remarkable case of alleged burglary and attempted murder in one of the rooms of the Hotel at an early hour yesterday morning. The circumstances in the case, as set forth in the affidavit of Mr. Julius F. Sachse, residing at No. 732 Vine street, Philadelphia, but at present a guest at the Hotel, are of a very peculiar nature. Mr. Sachse appeared before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and deposed that he had recently arrived in this city, and put up at the Metropolitan, where he was assigned room No. 464, on the fourth floor of the Hotel.

About 11·30 o'clock on Monday night, Mr. Sachse went up stairs to his room and retired to rest. He did not feel very well and did not sleep soundly. At about 1 o'clock in the morning he was awakened by hearing a strange noise under the bed, but paid little or no attention to it until it was repeated a few moments afterwards. This thoroughly aroused Mr. Sachse, who got up in bed, and, looking over the foot-board, was startled and alarmed to find a man concealed under the bed. Mr. Sachse jumped from the bed, the stranger came out from his place of concealment, and the two men grappled each other at the same moment. A desperate struggle ensued, when the robber drew a single-barrelled pistol, and holding it to Mr. Sachse's head, threatened to blow his brains out if he gave an alarm or made the least noise. Alarmed at this fearful demonstration, Mr. Sachse relaxed his hold of the intruder, who thereupon coolly put on his shoes, which, together with Mr. Sachse's clothes, were under the bed, and was preparing to leave the room, when Mr. Sachse again seized him. The threatening operation with the pistol was repeated. Mr. Sachse, however, gave an alarm and cried for help, but no one came to his assistance.

A desperate struggle ensued between Mr. Sachse and the burglar, during which the latter succeeded in opening the door leading to the hall, and ran down stairs. Mr. Sachse followed him a short distance, calling for help, but no one answered his summons. Not being in a presentable costume, Mr. Sachse gave up the pursuit and returned to his room. He examined his clothes, which the burglar had pulled under the bed, and, finding nothing had been stolen, he retired to rest. He arose at his usual time in the morning and went to the office, where he related his rather unpleasant night's experience. While there he noticed a young man named James Henry Livingston, from whom the night before he had purchased a ticket for Philadelphia at the ticket-office in the hotel, and at once pointed him out as the man who had entered his room, as stated above, and with whom he had such a desperate encounter. The young man, who is a clerk in the railroad ticket office attached to the hotel, and has been employed there upwards of two years, was called up and questioned. He denied all knowledge of the affair, and seemed utterly astounded at the charge made against him. Mr. Sachse stated, however, that he could not be mistaken, as the gas was burning brightly in the room at the time, and he had an excellent opportunity of observing his antagonist. He had not the least doubt that Livingston was the man. Detective Farley was therefore called in and took Livingston into custody. Arrived at court, Mr. Sachse made a complaint of burglary against him, charging him with having broken into his room with intent to steal a gold watch and chain and $15 in cash from him. In answer to the charge, Livingston said that Mr. Sachse was mistaken in the man, but on the testimony presented, Justice Hogan committed the accused for trial. Livingston is twenty years of age, and was born near Syracuse, N. Y. Since his employment at the hotel, he has borne an excellent character, and it is possible that he is a victim to mistaken identity. He states that he left the ticket office at the hotel at half-past eight o'clock on Monday evening, and did not return again to the hotel until half-past six o'clock yesterday morning. This he claims he can prove by good and reliable witnesses. It is presumed that the burglar, whoever he may have been, was secreted in Mr. Sachse's room before he entered it for the night, as the door was bolted on the inside, and was not unbolted until the burglar had done so in making his escape.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
5 16 3m4p No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE EMPIRE HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 1, will be held THIS EVENING, July 31, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing Fire Badges.
1t By order of Committee.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be re-opened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.
6 26 5w

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 2433 FRANKFORD ROAD.
Philadelphia, July 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.
By order of the Board.
7 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.
On and after AUGUST 1, 1867, at their offices in New York and Philadelphia, there will be payable to the Stockholders of the above Companies on the books July 1, 1867, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and in proportion on the part paid stock, clear of United States tax.
RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.
July 22, 1867. 7 23 8t

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
Philadelphia, July 23, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, clear of taxes, from the profits of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1867, payable on and after AUGUST 1, prox., to the Stockholders of the Company of July 1 inst.
7 24 7t J. PARKER NORRIS, Treasurer.

OFFICE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.
NOTICE.—A Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share has been delared, payable on demand.
July 30, 1867. S. ALTER, Treasurer. 7 30 3t*

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, Twentieth Ward. [7 22 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHEVALIER'S Life for the Hair positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair, stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.,
6 1o w6m New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1103 CHESNUT St.

CHICKERING PIANOS
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
A cable telegram announces that the
FIRST PREMIUM
GRAND GOLD MEDAL
Has been awarded to *Chickering & Sons*, for the best Pianos; and also, that *The Grand Decoration and Medal of the Legion of Honor* has been conferred upon Mr. Chickering by the hands of the Emperor of France, for entire superiority in Pianos-fortes over all others exhibited at the Exposition.
WM. H. DUTTON,
7 1 mwst NO. 914 CHESNUT ST.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—
THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST. [3 2 4p

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.
RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY
DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw4p

BLACK AND WHITE VALENCIAS
AT 12½ CENTS,
Cost over 30 cents to import; very cheap.
Plaid Grenadine Bareges at 25 cents, cost over 40 cents.
Plaid Mozambiques at 25 cents, worth 45 cents.
Plaid Linen Poplins reduced to 20 cents.
PLAID AND STRIPED SILK POPLINS, REDUCED.
PLAIN AND BLACK SILKS REDUCED.
PLAIN BLACK SILKS REDUCED.
Fine French Lawns reduced to 25 cents.
Shetland Shawls at Reduced Prices.
Summer Shawls of all kinds reduced.
Our entire Spring and Summer Stock closing out at reduced prices.
One case of 20 cent Calicoes reduced to 16 cents.
One case of 18 cent Calicoes reduced to 14 cents.
Sheeting, Pillow-case and Shirting Muslins, low.
1t]
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

FIRST PREMIUM!
PARIS EXPOSITION.
PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S
WATCHES.
THE ABOVE MAKERS HAVE RECEIVED THE FIRST GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street
6 7 fmwtf Sole Agents for Pennsylvania.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING
JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET St.
7 16 1m ABOVE SIXTH.

PRIVATE DINNER.—TEN TO FIFTEEN Gentlemen can obtain GOOD DINNERS and home comforts, within five minutes walk from Third and Walnut streets.
Reference of the most satisfactory character required. It would make it more pleasant to all if composed of intimate friends.
For six months or more, $5·25 per week. Address, "HOME," Evening Telegraph Office. 7 31 3t*

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,
ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,
Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.
OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET,
6 7 wfm Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JAMES C. ROBERTS, JONATHAN B. ROBERTS, and JOHN R. KIPLE, under the firm of JONATHAN B. ROBERTS & CO., was dissolved on (this) the 26th day of July, 1867. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JAMES C. ROBERTS, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.
JAMES C. ROBERTS,
J. R. ROBERTS,
7 30 6t* JOHN R. KIPLE.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.
Deputy Quartermaster-Gen.'s Office, Baltimore, Md., July 27, 1867.
Proposals are invited, and will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, August 15, 1867, for the purchase at private sale of the side-wheel steamer COSMOPOLITAN, belonging to the United States, and now lying at Fardy's Wharf, South Baltimore.
7 31 13t] STEWART VAN VLIET, Deputy Quartermaster General U. S. A.

600 ARCH STREET. 600
GRIFFITH & PAGE.
BEST CROQUET GAMES.
PATENT WATER COOLERS.
WIRE DISH COVERS.
4 10] EXCELSIOR REFRIGERATORS.

NEW GALOP.—THE CELEBRATED "OVER THE SEA" GALOP, by J. T. Quigg, Esq., as performed by Hassler's Band, at Congress Hall and Columbia House, Cape May, just published at MARSH & BUBNA'S, No. 1029 CHESNUT Street. Price, 35 cents. 7 31 6t

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 25 15t*r

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 12

LOST—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN, No. 16,817, for $400, in the name of A. L. KERR. All persons are cautioned against them same; and any one returning it to T. H. B. WOOD, Manayunk, or at the City Treasurer's Office will be rewarded 6 24 mw12t*

LOST OR STOLEN—A CERTIFICATE OF CITY LOAN for $200, No. 843, in favor of Joshua Martin. A reward will be paid if left at No. 1701 N. FRONT Street. 7 31 w2t*

NO MORE ANNOYANCE
FROM FLIES AND MOSQUITOES!
DE COURSEY'S PATENT FLY AND MOSQUITO BAR.
This novel and valuable invention is designed for protecting Gilded Frames, Oil Paintings, Mantel Mirrors, Pier Glasses, Portraits and Picture Frames, Chandeliers, Statuary, Groups, etc., and excluding from bed-chambers and other apartments those ever perplexing pests
FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.
The invention is so ingeniously contrived that it can be applied to any window.
"NO WOODEN FRAME IS REQUIRED!"
Thus reducing the price of the article more than one-half of that of the ordinary Musquito Bar, which is not only unsightly in appearance, but cannot be fitted to any other than the window for which it is expressly made. The PATENT BAR, on the other hand, will suit for a large or small window, and can be rolled into the smallest bundle and carried in the pocket, if necessary.
Boarders at the Sea-shore and elsewhere will find them a great convenience. All that is required in order to attach the Bar, is four ordinary pins. They can also be used to cover Oil Paintings, Gilded Frames, etc., requiring no tacking whatever, and can be taken off and replaced in a minute.
For sale at all the principal Upholstering and House Furnishing establishments in the City; also at the Manufactury. [7 27 4urp
N.W. COR. SEVENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.

WATCHES.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED
AN INVOICE OF
LADIES' FINE WATCHES,
Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13mwslm4p

RHEUMATISM.
RHEUMATISM.
NEURALGIA.
NO CURE NO PAY.
NO CURE NO PAY.
DR. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.
WARRANTED HARMLESS.
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
REFERENCES—5000 CURES
IN PHILADELPHIA ALONE.
DR. FITLER,
ONE OF OUR OLDEST PHYSICIANS ADVISES GRATIS DAILY.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, [6 29mws 1M
No. 29 South FOURTH St.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 28 rp

DIAMOND BEACH PARK, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
SECOND DAY,
WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1867.
PURSE, $500.
Mile heats, best in five, double teams.
Good day and track.
Horses to start at 4 o'clock P. M.
John Turner names b. g. MAY BOY and g. h. POINT BREEZE.
M. Goodin names s. m. LIZZIE LITTLEFIELD and g. h. BILL.
THIRD DAY,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON,
August 2, 1867,
PURSE $500.
Mile heats, best in five, to saddle.
John Turner names b. g. MAY BOY.
M. Goodin names g. h. BILL.
Henry Benner names g. h. POINT BREEZE.
Carriages will start from the principal hotels at three o'clock P. M., for the Park.
HASSLER'S DOUBLE MILITARY BAND Will be in attendance. 7 30 3t

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 2m4p*

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
THE FIRST
FULL DRESS BALL
OF THE SEASON WILL BE GIVEN
AT THE COLUMBIA HOUSE,
THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 1.
MUSIC BY HASSLER'S FULL ORCHESTRA, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler. 7 30 3t

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REFRESHING BREEZE, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 2m4p*

ROPER'S NEW AMERICA
BREECH-LOADING REPEATING GUN,
FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO
Using ordinary Ammunition. Manu
ROPER REPEATING RIFLE
herst, Massachusetts, under p
C. M. SPENCER, Inventor
RIFLE. Send for circular.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

The Caving In of a Wharf—Three Lives Lost — Several Persons Injured, and Property Damaged to the Amount of $35,000, Etc.

Yesterday afternoon a terrible accident occurred in the southern part of the city, by which three men lost their lives and a large amount of property was damaged. The long wharf which extends into the Delaware from the foot of Mead alley, between Almond and Catharine streets, was the scene of the catastrophe, which occurred at 5 o'clock. This wharf is, or rather was, about 250 feet in length, and varying from 30 to 40 feet in width. About 50 feet from the river end was a sluice-way, and another about 80 feet from the shore end, thus virtually making a wharf resting upon three piers. These sluices were to break the force of the water rushing against the piers, being supposed to be more substantial than the other parts, by filling in with dirt.

The wharf is owned and occupied by S. & W. Welsh, a well-known business firm on the river front, and was at the time of the accident well stored with hogsheads of sugar. The greater portion of this sugar was placed upon the north side of the pier, that being the most substantial part, while the southern end was shaky and considered unsafe. Placed directly upon the sluice-way nearest the river were one hundred hogsheads of sugar, upon which a number of workmen were engaged in making repairs. Instantly, without any warning, and with a resounding crash, the whole mass was precipitated into the river. By this disastrous occurrence three men went down with the crumbling ruin, and were lost to sight. Captain Merriman, of the brig J. D. Lincoln; Mr. Charles Edwards, a master cooper; and John Cunningham were either crushed to death amid the crashing barrels and beams, or found a watery grave.

Captain Merriman was engaged in conversation with the mate of the brig, relative to the business in which they were engaged—that of unloading the vessel. The mate had just turned to go on board the brig, and the Captain started along the wharf. At this critical moment the caving in, which did not last over thirty seconds, took place. The mate felt the wharf moving. He sprang to a log, which he succeeded in getting hold of, and the next moment he was aboard the vessel. Upon turning around he saw the Captain, with uplifted arms, going down among the hogsheads and dirt.

Another man who happened to be on the wharf, a few feet west of the place that gave way, was partly taken down. He was rescued after great difficulty, and found to be much bruised about his body, besides having received a fracture of his collar-bone. Still another man's arms and hands were observed sticking above the surface of the ruins. He was also rescued, and it was ascertained that he had received a lacerated wound on his head, supposed to have been made by the chime of a hogshead.

The brig J. D. Lincoln and a three-masted schooner were lying at the end of the outer pier. The Russian barque Czarina was in the dock, the bow inwards or towards the bulkhead.

When the caving in occurred, the rush of the water was so violent that the Russian barque was partly drawn into the crevasse, and the mighty flow of the water through the demolished sluice tore a smaller vessel near by from her moorings.

Like wild-fire the news of the catastrophe spread around, and everybody rushed to the scene, which was one of intense excitement. Everybody who had a relative working upon that ill-fated pier, or on the Delaware front, hastened to the scene. In a short time several thousand people were there. The shipping close by was crowded with spectators, many of whom seemed to suffer intense mental anguish, as though they thought their husbands, sons, or brothers had perished. Every available spot that formed a foothold from which a sight could be obtained of the chasm had its occupant.

Police officers of Frank Hampton's division were speedily in attendance, and set themselves to work to keep the increasing crowd back from danger.

Of the one hundred hogsheads precipitated into the river, not one can be found.

It is certainly ascertained that three men were killed almost instantly, while many others were more or less injured.

Mr. Charles Edwards, aged about fifty years, is a married man, and leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss. They reside in a little street running into Wharton, above Third.

John Cunningham, aged 45, is also married, and leaves a wife and six children, the eldest being 17. His late residence is 122 Bread street.

Towards nightfall five Custom House officers arrived at the scene of destruction and took charge of the surroundings. Men were engaged in removing the hogsheads from the still standing portions of the wharf, which gave symptoms of caving in also, it being cracked and loosened to the extent of 40 feet.

The sugar was being unloaded from the barque Czarina, from Sagua, W. I. She had 900 hogsheads of it on board. Each hogshead weighs at least 1600 pounds, making the total loss of sugar 360,000 pounds, which at 11 cents per pound, would be between seventeen and eighteen thousand dollars.

To repair the wharf will require an expenditure of about $4000, and additional damages sustained will make the whole loss by the catastrophe about $25,000.

Of those who were injured by the caving in were William Barnes, whose collar-bone was fractured, and a boy named Porter, who was severely injured about the head and breast by being jammed among the beards and beams.

This morning it was ascertained that Captain Merriman's residence was in a little town near Portland, Me. He leaves a wife and child. All the vessels along the river front, and near where the sad casualty happened, displayed their flags at half-mast this morning.

The sluice was sixteen feet in width, but the chasm made by the rushing waters has widened it to seventy feet. The sinking of the wharf was noticed yesterday afternoon, before the breaking away, but no thoughts were entertained that so sudden a collapse would occur. The wharf was then examined, and pronounced perfectly safe, and one of the builders, Mr. Leisenby, said that by means of a boat the sluice could be examined, and if any repairs seemed necessary, they should be made at once. Too late, however, for soon after that part so recently pronounced substantial and safe was swept resistlessly away.

The wharf was built about ten months ago. The water around it is forty feet in depth. A gang of men are at work now in removing the *debris*. There is a rumor that two little boys, who had been seen about the hogsheads just before their descent into the river, had fallen into the water and were drowned; but we have received word from the wharf master that the two boys mentioned were driven from the wharf before the catastrophe happened. None of the bodies of the three unfortunate men have as yet been recovered.

HOW THEY COMMENCED IT.—Two chivalric Celts, named Andrew and Patrick Corney respectively, and peculiarly characterized by Hibernic forms, determined to visit the country. Yesterday they started for a certain rural retreat, and when at Seventh street and Columbia avenue were infatuated with the idea that to pound a policeman's head, as a preliminary measure, would cause a right setting out for their individual happiness: so they attacked Policeman Kimball, and a struggle for the mastery ensued which beggars description. As a just retribution for his clubbings about the sconces of the irate belligerents, the officer had his clothes almost entirely torn off. Finally, Officers Moore and Johnson arrived to his rescue, and they succeeded in arresting the brothers Corney. Alderman Fitch held them, in default of $1500 bail each, to answer at court. Their intended excursion is unavoidably postponed.

FIRE MATTERS—VISITORS TO THE CITY.—At the present time there are quite a number of visitors in this city from other places, to note the working of our fire department, and to purchase steamers.

Mr. William J. White, Sheriff of Savannah, Ga., is here for the purpose of purchasing fire apparatus for that city's fire department.

A committee of gentlemen from Fort Wayne, Indiana, have come for the same purpose, while a Boston party of excursionists are visiting our various companies' quarters, and noting the workings of our Philadelphia steamers, that are unequalled for service.

All are being hospitably entertained.

DETERMINED TO SHOOT SOMEBODY.—George Washington Jackson has just been put in duress for a grievous offense. During the time of the huge "Sængerfest" he travelled down to the place kept by Mr. Wolfe, on Front street, near Moore, and, after throwing stones into the house, deliberately fired his gun through the door and at the occupants. Alderman Mink committed him in default of $1000 bail to answer at a further hearing.

A GRIEVOUS ASSAULT was committed by three men upon a tavern-keeper and his wife last Monday night. It appears that Charles Bradley, Joseph Wain, and Henry Rose went into the tavern, which is located in Lieutenant Witcraft's District, and without provocation, so alleged, mercilessly beat the man and wife—the latter so seriously that she has been very unwell ever since. Officers Grant and Quick arrested them, and Alderman Heins committed Bradley in default of $1200 bail, and the others in $1000 each to appear at Court.

A VIRAGO.—Maria Carney, a colored woman aged thirty-nine, violently assaulted her drunken and disorderly spouse, and, it is said, attempted to make way with him, last night, by hammering him upon the head with a pitcher. The scene of this little family difficulty was on Lombard street, above Sixth. Alderman Morrow committed Mrs. Carney in default of $800 bail for an assault with intent to kill, and Mr. Carney for being disorderly and drunk.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—General Louis Wagner, Grand Commander of the Pennsylvania Department of this noted organization, has added the following gentlemen to his staff:—

Com. A. M. K. Storie, of Post 19, Asst. Ins. Gen.
" Edwin R. Biles, " 2, Aid De Camp.
" A. G. Harper, " 57, " "
" C. W. Keller, " 67, " "
" Albert S. Evans, " 6, " "

ROBBERIES.—Thompson Cole's place of business, No. 1011 South Fourth street, was broken into last night and robbed of $30.

The store of William Harrison, in Haddonfield, New Jersey, was entered some time last night, and about $50 worth of boots and shoes taken.

FIRE.—Last night a fire occurred in the building located at Mr. Struthers' stone yard, at the foot of Walnut street, Schuylkill. It contained tackling, etc., for hauling and lifting stone. Loss about $300.

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC, named Mary Colligan, was arrested yesterday for purloining the sum of $30 from her employer. Alderman McClusky committed her.

THE SANSOM STREET EXPLOSION.—The Mayor has received for the sufferers by this explosion the sum of $100 from the Rieser Reading Association.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Mary Dougherty was held in $800 bail for keeping a disorderly house at No. 814 Maple street.

WE HAVE REDUCED ALL PRICES.
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
We have reduced all prices
Of Summer Clothing to Close Out Stock.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WELL WORTH READING.—Who is there that does not desire to be always exempted from indigestion—to have a good appetite, a painless stomach, a clear head, a regular pulse, a healthy complexion? If this meets the eye of any who are not thus blessed, let them try HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. We guarantee that this delightful tonic will restore any stomach, however weak, to a healthy condition; that it will bring back the truant appetite, and give permanent vigor to the whole system. The feeble and emaciated, suffering from dyspepsia or indigestion in any form, are advised, for the sake of their own bodily and mental comfort, to try it. Ladies of the most delicate constitution testify to its harmless and its restorative properties. Physicians everywhere, disgusted with the adulterated liquors of commerce, describe it as the

SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE

of all stomachics. Its effects are instantaneous. It does not require weeks of dosing before its virtues are realized. Thousands sit down to their meals void of appetite, eating because others eat. The food thus forced into the stomach does positive harm. Instead of strengthening the system it engenders a variety of ailments, which end in confirmed dyspepsia.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

taken regularly before meals, will prevent all this.

MRS. PARTINGTON INSULTED.—The White Mountains of New Hampshire are evidently a great institution—very high, heavy frosts, beautiful view, four dollar dinners. But the practical eye of a certain renowned Drake saw those smooth-faced rocks, and thereupon adorned and variegated the bridle-path to the Tip-top House with his familiar S. T.—1860—X. PLANTATION BITTERS. This raised the ire of the Mrs. Partingtons composing the Legislature of the Granite State, who got their wise heads together, outlawed Dr. Drake, and made it a penal offense to ply the artistic brush on their beloved hills. Verily, the fine arts are at a discount in New Hampshire. Query—Did Drake pay them for this splendid advertisement?

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

IN SEASON.—While the advertising agent for Helmbold was putting up his mammoth posters in New Haven, Connecticut, on a large board near a book store, a young lady very richly dressed in silks and satins, but evidently one of the "shoddy," seeing the advertisement, supposing it to be a concert or circus, stepped into a book store where tickets are usually sold to such entertainments, and asked the clerk for "Two tickets to Helmbold's Buchu." Of course the polite clerk excused the matter as well as possible, and the lady retired amid the suppressed laughter of several "bloods" who were present.—*Sunday Mercury, N. Y.*

A CLEAR COMPLEXION AND A HEALTHY SKIN can never be obtained while the pores of the skin are obstructed, or the blood is in an impure condition. Dr. Jayne's Alterative will, however, restore the purity of the skin, and will thoroughly cleanse the blood; it will also remove the obstinate state of the pores, and free the perspiration from all impurities and gross particles. A trial will establish its efficacy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street

OPENING SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, ETC. FALL, 1867.—The special attention of buyers is called to the large and desirable sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, August 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., Auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

THE COOLIE TRADE is not confined in all its bearings to the West India Islands. At Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, is a smart trade going on in linen suits for this weather, which suits are so cool to the wearer that every visitor *coolly* walks off with one.

PORCELAIN MINIATURES only $1, at Reimer's Photograph Gallery, Second street, above Green. These Porcelain gems cannot be surpassed in beauty and softness of finish.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The best table Chocolate for families, hotels, and restaurants is manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Office and Store No. 1210 Market street. STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

SOMETHING NEW.—Morse, No. 904 Arch street, has fresh daily, at his counters, a new Swiss Bun, only 30 cents per pound. Try it.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. E. LASH & CO.

To PREVENT the Hair from falling off, Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
Use Dexter's Hair Restorative.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

THE EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS held out by the Washington Library Company to raise the necessary funds required for the endowment of the Riverside Institute, have never been equalled. Many of the presents to be awarded to the stockholders are quite fortunes of themselves. We notice that one is worth as high as $40,000; another, $20,000; one, $10,000; one, $5000; two, $2500 each; and a large number ranging from $1000 to $100 each. The total value of the presents to be awarded is $300,000, each share of stock, besides, being accompanied at the time of purchase with a handsome steel, plate engraving; also, guarantees some present, there being no blanks. The plan is one of the most liberal ever presented for such an object, and has been arranged in strict compliance with the terms of the charter held by the Washington Library Company, and granted them by the Legislature. The principal office for the sale of shares is at No. 1225 Chesnut street.

THE TRAVELING SUITS—
The White Duck Vests,
The Colored Duck Suits,
The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits,
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

MARRIED.

BOLLS—BROWN.—July 28, by Rev. S. C. Hill, WILLIAM HENRY BOLLS, Jr., to Miss HELENA C. BROWN, both of Philadelphia.

RYMOND—VANDERSLICE.—July 22, 1867, by the Rev. C. F. Turner, Mr. HENRY C. RYMOND, of Frankford, to Miss EMMA VANDERSLICE, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BOEHMER.—On the 30th instant, ANNA B. BOEHMER, aged 35 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her uncle, Isaac Bark, No. 348 Coates street, on Thursday, August 1, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

DILDINE.—On the 29th instant, SARAH DILDINE, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John C. Davis, No. 405 N. Ninth street, on Thursday, August 1, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

FENIMORE.—Suddenly, on the 29th instant, REBECCA E., only child of William H. and Alice A. Fenimore, and granddaughter of Benjamin S. Fenimore, aged 4 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1506 Cabot street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

FERGUSON.—On the 30th instant, CATHERINE WALLACE, wife of John L. Ferguson, in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 723 S. Eighth street, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah.

HARTMAN.—On the 29th instant, HANNAH ANN, daughter of Samuel H. and Emma Hartman, aged 2 years and 21 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1825 N. Eighth street, on Thursday next at 2 o'clock.

HARVEY.—On the 30th instant, daughter of George and Louisa Harvey, aged 2 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, August 1, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 925 Wallace street.

HOGAN.—On the 30th instant, Mrs. SUSAN HOGAN, wife of Michael Hogan, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 902 Souder street, below Pine street, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

HUNTER.—On the 30th instant, Mrs. MARY HUNTER, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her son's residence, rear of No. 1346 Shippen street, on Thursday, August 1, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Mount Moriah Cemetery.

KRICKBAUM.—On the morning of the 29th instant, C. HARRY, infant son of George and Clementina R. Krickbaum, aged 7 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Hilery Krickbaum, Germantown, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LINCOLN.—On the evening of the 30th instant, MARTHA COLBURN, youngest daughter of C. H. and Lucy C. Lincoln.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 2043 Locust street, on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

McDERMOTT.—On the 26th instant, Mr. PATRICK McDERMOTT, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, members of the St. Augustine and Hibernian Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 233 Lombard street, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice.

RISLEY.—Suddenly, on the 28th instant, DAVID RISLEY, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, N. W. corner of Ridge avenue and Vine street, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

TOBACCO NEEDLES FOR THOSE WHO are curing tobacco, enabling them to string the stalks upon laths or slats very quickly. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WATER-PROOF AND OTHER PERCUSsion Caps, Wad Punches, Nipple Wrenches, and Gunsmiths' Vises, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR CLOSING DOOR FRAMES WITH Mosquito Netting upon them to exclude flies and other insects, we have several patterns of Door Springs. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT. [4 185p

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6m5p]

JOHNSTON & SELDEN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Bankruptcy, No. 434 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. [6 10 3m
Ex-Gov. W. F. JOHNSTON. GEO. S. SELDEN.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.
AT THE LOW PRICE OF NINETY.
THESE BONDS BEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, which at present rates yields about TEN PER CENT. on the investment.
We will allow the highest market rates for Governments in exchange for them.
WM. PAINTER & CO., BANKERS,
7 27 6t6p NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

AGENCY FOR SALE
Union Pacific Railroad Bonds,
FIRST MORTGAGE,
Six Per Cent. Interest Payable in Gold,
FOR SALE AT (90) NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST,
Government securities taken at the full market price in exchange for them.
Full particulars and pamphlets on application to DE HAVEN & BRO.,
7 30 3m 6p No. 40 South THIRD Street.

THIRD EDITION

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from Second Edition.

Mr. Carrington is mistaken in talking of God as a God of vengeance and a God of wrath; assuredly mistaken, as he is in saying that peace has returned. God is a God of love, and not of wrath. But he (Mr. Merrick) would seek to excite no prejudice. The jury are under oath to do their duty, and they must discard all prejudice and stand forth as men with unclouded minds. What is John H. Surratt charged with? In the wide discussion of the counsel the jury have almost lost sight of the case, and it is necessary to recur. The first count of the indictment charges Surratt with the murder of Abraham Lincoln. The second count charges him with assassinating Mr. Lincoln, in connection with Booth.

The third count unites the prisoner with Booth, Harold, Payne, and Mrs. Surratt, in the killing of Mr. Lincoln. Bear in mind one feature in the indictment. The fourth count specifies that the persons named and other persons unknown did make an assault upon Mr. Lincoln. The jury must find whether what is laid in the indictment is true. It is charged that the parties then and there made an assault. It puts them all in Washington, and the jury must find if they all were here. The charge in the third and fourth counts is that these parties murdered Lincoln then and there. Are you not then trying Surratt for the murder of Mr. Lincoln? There is nothing else in the indictment, and the verdict must be guilty or not guilty as indicted. The question is did Surratt kill Mr. Lincoln? The prosecution want to try Surratt for being a spy and conspirator, a member of the Southern confederacy, anything and everything except the crime laid in the indictment. To conspire is one thing—to do the act is another. It is a crime to conspire, and it is another crime to commit the act for which the conspiracy was formed. When Mr. Wilson made his opening address he spoke of the indictment as a simple indictment for murder, and it was not until they found their original view unwarted that they commenced to try the prisoner for conspiracy. They brought witnesses to prove the murder, and we struck the witnesses as they came, and laid at their feet a mass of the most offensive corruption, and thread by thread we broke the strand with which they purposed to unite the prisoner with the body of the crime. Losing their case, they had to resort to other measures. The United States should have magnanimously abandoned the case then, but there were others besides the United States standing by, and there were others who had dreams not so sweet as Sergeant Dye's. These gentlemen wanted the verdict of a jury to cover the shedding of innocent blood on a former occasion. It was not until the first case was not proven that these new doctrines of law sprung up. In their various twistings and turnings the prosecution have got this case in such a muddle that it is an insult to argue it before the jury. They have themselves shown Surratt's innocence, and have shown it to be a physical impossibility for Surratt to have got here. They felt the necessity of meeting this, and they now claim that his presence was not necessary here at the time of the murder, and the counsel dares the Judge to give other than such a decision as he desires, and holds up the fear what the popular voice will do. The jury dare to do right. It was an insult to the Court to dare him with the popular voice. The Court is responsible alone to God, and at the Court House door the popular voice ceases.

The District Attorney seemed to press the jury very hard that it was their duty to follow the instructions of the Court. Why did he press this so hard? Was he advised that the Court would do as he wished? The jury must give a true verdict according to the evidence. The District Attorney knew that the jury is to give a verdict according to the evidence, and not according to the instruction of the Court. When the jurors come to the judgment seat of God, will it be any excuse for them that they brought a verdict that resulted in bloodshed because the Judge so instructed them? The law is given you to lighten your pathway in the investigation, and is not mandatory upon you.

Mr. Merrick cited from 3d Johnson's Cases, page 365, to show that the jury were the judges of the law as well as of the facts, and they might determine the crime as set forth in the indictment. It is the conscience of the jury, says Sir Matthew Hale, that must pronounce the prisoner guilty or not guilty. It is they, and not the judge. Your consciences must be satisfied, and say to you, "well done, good and faithful servants;" and to do that your verdict must be in accordance with your conscientious convictions.

Mr. Merrick said he would now call attention to the propositions of law, and refer to some authorities. In the propositions submitted, Mr. Carrington did not go so far as his colleague. Even if it is proved that Surratt was in Washington City on the night of the murder it is not enough, but they must prove that he was near the scene of the murder, or at such convenient distance as to render material aid in the commission of the act. Whether Surratt was present aiding at the murder is for the prosecution to prove, but it is the rule of law that the jury must be satisfied of that fact.

Mr. Merrick denied that each conspirator was liable in himself for what another conspirator does, or whatever is done by a co-conspirator; but this is not a substantive part. With regard to Mr. Pierrepont's fourth proposition, submitted yesterday, Mr. Merrick said he heard it with amazement and pleasure. Amazement, that a lawyer of Mr. Pierrepont's ability should enunciate such a doctrine; and pleasure, because it was the dying struggle of an evil cause. The proposition referred to is that which claims that the crime was enhanced from the fact that the murdered man was President of the United States.

This was in pursuance of a doctrine, said Mr. Merrick, now becoming popular, that officers are invested with imperial power. The President, he contended, was merely a citizen of the United States, and in killing him the life of a man only is taken, no more and no less. No man looked with more horror upon this crime than he (Mr. Merrick), yet in the contemplation of law the killing was but the killing of one individual, and the charge is murder, and nothing but murder. But the gentleman says there are no accessories. There is but one crime in which there are no accessories, and that crime is treason, and in treason the defendant is entitled to a list of the witnesses against him. If it was meant to call this treason, why was not the list of witnesses furnished? It is an attempt to trick the man out of his life by indicting him for murder, and then trying him for treason.

The sixth proposition sets forth that the personal presence was not necessary, but that he could perform his part in the conspiracy as well in Elmira as at Washington. Was Surratt at Elmira for the purpose of performing his part of the conspiracy? The prosecution did not show that he was in Elmira doing his part in the conspiracy, and when the defense attempted to prove he was in Elmira, and what he was doing there, it was objected to and the objection was sustained.

Let us deal fairly by this young man, and though the reputation of Joseph Holt should not be vindicated, by the verdict of the jury, for the shedding of innocent blood, let us do justice still. The proposition of law of the counsel on the other side gives rise to the question as to who are the principals and who are accessories, and also as to the grade of principals. The principals in the different degrees involve different degrees in crime; and a principal in one degree cannot be a principal in another degree.

Mr. Merrick cited from Hale's pleas of the Crown, 1st vol., page 438, and contended from this authority that he who stands by assisting is principal in the second degree; but if a crime is done, he who counsels, but is not present assisting, is an accessory. In support of this position Mr. Merrick cited 1st Hale, page 615. On page 435 of the same book it is shown who are accessories. On page 616 it is shown that that which makes an accessory before the fact is command. The principles referred to, Mr. Merrick contended, laid at the very foundation of the English law, and he did not suppose his Honor sat upon the bench to report these principles.

Russell & Ryans' Crown cases, page 25, were also cited from, also page 113 of the same book. On page 249 is a case in which several parties planned the utterance of a forged order, and the actual *utterer* alone was held as the principal. The same principle is decided on page 365, where it is held that persons not near enough to give aid are not principals in a crime. On page 421 it is decided that even going towards a place where a crime is being committed, but not near enough to aid in the commission of the act, does not make a principal.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Suicide and Murder by an Irish Butcher—Contract for Building a Railroad Taken by a Philadelphian.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 31.—An Irish butcher, named George Heanan, residing near the Marsh Market space, attempted to murder his wife yesterday, and then cut his own throat with a butcher-knife. He died instantly. His wife is also reported dead to-day.

Mr. John Clark, of Philadelphia, has been awarded the contract for building the Union Railroad from Owens' Mills to Canton, a distance of nineteen miles, at $40,000 per mile, and extra for the tunnel.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

800 shares Drake Petroleum Co.	1c. a share
100 shares Glendale Oil Co.	1c. a share
75 shares French Creek Oil Co., Venango county, Pa.	1c. a share
483 shares River Oil Co., Venango county, Pa.	1c. a share
A bond and mortgage of $500 on lands in New Jersey	$115
One of $205, secured by lands in Monroe county	$51
Nos. 113, 115, 117, and 119 North Fourth street, stores and dwellings	$36,050
No. 237 Beaver street, brick dwelling	$875
Walnut street property, used as a saw-mill, in the rear of "Penn Building," between Fourth and Fifth streets	$5300
$210 ground-rent on a lot of ground Thirteenth street, above Oxford; lot 80 by 116 feet	$3500

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 31

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 U S 10-40s..op	102½	100 sh Maple Shade	1¼
$500 City 6s, Old	98	24 sh Penna R.....c	53½
$2000 do. N. 97	100	100 sh Read R.....2d	53½
4 sh 10th & 11th	63	33 sh Lehigh N	45½
71 sh Morris C	56		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	99½	$6000 Lehigh 6s '84	92
$200 do. New	99½	11 sh Leh V R sc	38
$300 do. New	99½	12 sh Penna R	53½
$400 do. New	99½	19 do.....is.	53½
$9000 Pa 6s, 3 series	102¾	50 sh Morris Cl	56

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC
(NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION)
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE
DEBILITY! DEBILITY!
Resulting from any Cause Whatever
H
PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM
INDUCED BY
SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE, FEVERS,
OR
DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.
SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FE MALE ADULT OR YOUTH,
Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.
O
DYSPEPSIA,
And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs
ARE CURED BY
HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
This Bitters has performed more Cures, gives better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.
O
We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and
WILL PAY $1000
To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS
WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF
CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
AND
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
F
Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits
L
REMEMBER
That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.
I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly,
GEORGE W. WOODWARD,
Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
A
[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]
I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.
Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.
[From Rev. D. Merrick, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]
From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRICK.
[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Paster of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]
Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.
Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH,
966 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.
N
[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Cultarist, No. 2 North Sixth Street.]
PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.
Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.
After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.
The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good effects of the Bitters were manifested before I had taken the first bottle.
I have also used it in my family with the happiest results, and take great pleasure in adding my testimony to that of the many others who have been benefited by it. I find great benefit from the use of a bottle in the spring and fall. They not only create a vigorous appetite, but give a healthy tone to the stomach by strengthening its digestive powers.
If the above testimony will be the means of inducing any who suffer from Dyspepsia to give your Bitters a trial (when it, I feel confident, will give them relief) it is at your service.
Yours truly, A. M. SPANGLER.
Rev. J. S. Herman, of the German Reformed Church, Kutztown, Berks county, Pa., was cured of Dyspepsia of twenty years' standing.
Rev. J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia;
Rev. Thomas Winter, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church;
Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.;
These gentlemen express, in the strongest terms their favorable opinion of this Bitters.
D
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!
See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the wrapper of each bottle.
Should your nearest Druggist not have the article, do not be put off by any of the intoxicating preparations that may be offered in its place, but send to us, and we will forward, securely packed, by express.
Principal Office and Manufactory,
No. 631 ARCH Street
PHILADELPHIA PA.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every town in the United States. 7 17 w3m6p

FOURTH EDITION

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

ATLANTIC CITY, July 31.—The excursion of the American Protestant Hall Association arrived here this morning on time, with twenty-five cars, containing thirteen hundred passengers. The weather is very fine. A match game of base ball is now being played between a picked nine of the United States Hotel and Surf House.

Republican Meeting in

MY OLD SWEET BRIER.

BY CALEB DUNN.

A faithful friend is my Old Sweet Brier—
A treasured companion in hours that are lone,
That burns as if with a fond desire
To fill the place of the loved one gone.
Many a time I have laid him by,
Locked him in closet, or drawer, or box,
Only to give him his liberty
As soon as against my heart he knocks.

For he is a friend that a King might prize,
And the poet love in that quiet time
When before his charmed vision lies
The realm where thought becomes sublime.
For, somehow or other, the Sweet Brier brings
A sense of pleasure so perfect and mild,
That the heart casts off all meaner things,
And forgets there is aught in the world defiled.

The moon looks down from her highest throne,
For the storm is past and the last bolt hurled,
Which the lightning forged in a heat its own,
To cast in wrath at the helpless world.
And the stars come out with a beauty new,
And burn as if with a brighter fire,
While their silvery gossamer I view,
Through the smoke that ascends from my old Sweet Brier.

Many have railed at the men who love
Their Killikinick and sweet Bouquet;
But a thousand testimonies prove
That the pipe is a friend not to cast away.
For the heart may hang like a stone in the breast,
The eye grow moist with the bitterest tear,
But I know there is joy to make me blest
So long as my Old Sweet Brier is near.

The storms may pelt the window pane,
And the wind may pitch its shrillest key,
But what care I for the snow or rain,
So long as my Old Sweet Brier's with me?
There may be lonesome hearts around,
And desolate hearthstones cold and drear,
Where the phantom Sorrow is ever found,
And thought is dark as the grave or bier;

But trouble and pain may pierce my heart
With the fiercest shaft and sharpest blade,
May strike my soul with the trustiest dart
That ever the forge of misery made.
And yet I will take from its place on the shelf
That talisman true, my Old Sweet Brier,
For I know that it loves me more than itself,
And will burn my sorrow to crisp in its fire.

Others may fly to the beaming wine
To drown their woe in the sparkling bowl,
But there's treachery in the juice of the vine,
And a power to damn the strongest soul.
It opens the door to the pauper's doom,
It steals its gleam from the widow's tear,
And through its brightness the drunkard's tomb
The eye can see with the vision clear.

Then away with the glass and away with the gleam
Of the rubiest wine that ever shone;
Away with the blessing that's but a dream,
And the laugh which is but a ribald groan.
But bring me my well-filled pouch of Bouquet,
When the path is dark and fond hopes expire,
And the clouds of sorrow shall pass away
In the bloom that is shed by my Old Sweet Brier.

The Associations of a London Square.

A writer in *Belgravia* gossips about some of the squares of London. Here is what he has to say of one of them:—

"Now, with a stride westward, let us pass on to Grosvenor square, which Pope mentions as early as 1716. It derived its name, Mr. Cunningham tells us, from Sir Richard Grosvenor, fourth baronet (of the Gros-Veneurs), who died in 1732. That arrogant, virulent friend of Pope's, Bishop Warburton, lived in this spot; here he propounded his paradoxes, and reviled Methodists, Wilkites, infidels, and indeed anybody that differed from him. Thrale, the good brewer, who with his generous hospitality at Streatham cheered the melancholy of his friend Dr. Johnson, died in this square in 1781. At No. 30 John Wilkes died. The distiller's son, thin, squinting, lisping, yet delightful, after all his duels, and political squabbles, and sedition, came here and ended his days as a quiet constitutionalist, active against the Lord George Gordon rioters.

"Wilkie's patron and Haydon's horror, Sir George Beaumont, lived at No. 29. Here he talked his pleasant platitudes about high art, and descanted over the Claudes that he used to carry about with him in his carriage. 'I see no brown in grass,' said Constable to him one day in the country, laying an old Cremona on the dazzlingly green lawn, to prove that the old masters were darker than they should be. But Sir George's mind was not original; and he went off with his brown trees and his receipt for composition till Turner came and painted as Claude should have done, and put twenty miles' more landscape within the four sides of a frame than Lorraine ever could pack.

"No. 39 Grosvenor square is a house indissolubly connected with the Cato street conspiracy, 23d of February, 1820. The conspirators—of whom the chief was Thistlewood—ex-ensign in a West India regiment and a disgraced gambler of infamous character, who had dabbled in the Spafield troubles and in all the dangerous seditions of the day—with his lieutenants, Ings, a savage pork-butcher, a man of color, and a cobbler, met in a loft over a stable in Cato street (now Homer street), Edgeware road. They were armed with pikes, pistols, swords, and hand-grenades; and were to rush into Lord Harrowby's, directly Thistlewood rang the bell, with a pretended letter. Some of them were to guard the kitchen stairs and the area, to keep back the servants; while the rest were to enter the dining-room, and slay all the Cabinet Ministers that day invited to dinner. Ings carried two bags; one intended to contain Lord Sidmouth's, the other Lord Castlereagh's head, which were to be put on pikes, and carried before the conspirators through the streets. They were then to seize the cannon of the City Light Horse in Gray's Inn lane, fire some houses near there, and then march on the Bank and the Mansion House. The Bow street runners surprised them as they were arming, and secured the ringleaders. Thistlewood, however, ran Smithers, one of the officers, through, and escaped. He was soon after captured, and with his coadjutors, Ings, Brunt, Tidd, and Davidson, hung at the Old Bailey; and afterwards clumsily beheaded, much to the disgust and horror of the crowd."

PREMATURE BURIAL.—A French paper, the *Journal de Pontarlier*, relates a case of premature interment. During a funeral of a young woman at Montflorin, who had apparently died in an epileptic fit, the grave-digger, after having thrown a spadeful of earth on the coffin, thought he heard a moaning from the tomb. The body was consequently exhumed, and a vein being opened, yielded blood almost warm and liquid. Hopes were for a moment entertained that the young woman would recover from her lethagy, but she never did so entirely, and the next day life was found to be extinct.

Mortality Among Married Men and Bachelors.

The London Daily *News* says:—"The tenth 'detailed annual report' of the Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages in Scotland, directs attention to the striking difference between the death rates of the married and unmarried men at each quinquennial period of life. Taking the mean of the years 1863 and 1864, it seems that at every quinquennial period of life from 20 years of age up to 85, married men died in Scotland at a much lower rate than the unmarried. Thus, from 20 to 25 years of age, in every thousand married men only 6·26 died annually, but in every thousand unmarried men at the same age, 15·01 died. From 25 to 30 years of age, only 8·23 died annually in every thousand married men, but 14·94 in every thousand unmarried. From 30 to 35 years of age, only 8·65 died in every thousand married men, but 15·94 in every thousand unmarried men. From 45 to 50 years of age, in every thousand of each class, only 17·04 married, but 21·18 unmarried died annually.

In every thousand of each class from 50 to 55 years of age, 19·54 married men died annually, but 26·34 unmarried. In every thousand of each class from 60 to 65 years of age, 35·63 married men died annually, but 44·54 unmarried men. In every thousand of each class from 70 to 75 years of age 81·56 married men died annually, but 102·17 unmarried men. Even to the extreme age of 80 to 85 years, in every thousand of each class there died annually only 137·88 married men, but 195·40 unmarried. Above this age the numbers for both classes were too small to yield trustworthy or steady results; and so few attain these extreme ages that no discrepancies in the results, at such ages, could affect the conclusions deduced from the mortality at the other ages.

"Small, however, as are the numbers who attain such extreme ages, the difference on the whole preponderates in favor of the married men. 'These carefully ascertained facts,' says the Registrar, 'applicable to the whole male population of Scotland who are above twenty years of age, and for a period of two years, seem to prove that the married state is the condition of life best fitted for mankind, and that at every successive stage of life married men die at a much lower rate than unmarried men of the same ages. It seems impossible, therefore, to avoid drawing the conclusion that it is to marriage, and the more regular domestic habits which attend that state, that the result is attributable."

Styptic Ether to Stop Bleeding.

It is well known that cold, if applied in the proper manner, as by the use of ice, etc., will put an immediate stop to the flow of blood, even when it comes from small arteries. After a time, however, if the cold be withdrawn, there is reaction, renewal of the circulation, and bleeding. More permanent and complete effects, however, have been recently obtained from a new compound of ether, prepared and used for the purpose by Dr. Benjamin W. Richardson, of London. He calls it styptic ether, the chief feature of which is its holding in solution oxyloidine and tannin, the astringent principle of oak bark. It is thrown on the bleeding part in the form of a fine spray, through a tube prepared for the purpose. In order to test the extreme effects of the compound as a styptic, or means of checking bleeding, Dr. Richardson took sheep's blood, removed all the fibrin or coagulable part, and then let the blood remain exposed to the air for two days, to insure partial decomposition. In this way the blood was rendered nearly as fluid as port wine, and in the most unfavorable condition for being transferred into clot. A few teaspoonfuls of the blood were now placed in a saucer, and this was warmed to the temperature of the body. The spray of the styptic ether was then directed upon the fluid blood from a full-sized spray tube, and in five seconds the whole mass of blood was so thoroughly solidified that the saucer could be turned upside down without the escape of any fluid. The blood, which had previously presented the odor of putrefaction, was also deodorized, and remained so for ten days after the experiment.

Women and Tea.

Much of the nervous unrest and over anxiety of the women of this generation is due to the excessive use of tea. "Our grandmothers" drank it and worked it off through the muscular system; but those of this age, with brain and nerves more sensitive, and engaged in pursuits which intensify this condition, are rendered more excitable by stimulants, which, under other circumstances, might be used with much less harm. Women who do much manual labor drink their tea, do their work, and sleep well; while those are very nervous and wakeful whose employments are sedentary, or such as induce more mental than muscular activity. I have known many of the latter class who lived largely upon their tea, eating little food and growing thin, sensitive, and sleepless, sharp in face, sharp in feeling, and often sharp in words too. Tea may be one of the good things when used to steady and strengthen the nervous system when depressed by accident, severe sickness, or overwork; but those who live on it live too fast, and, when they have once come to rely upon it, feel weak and worthless without it, and with it grow more and more nervous still, wondering why, because they fancy their "breakfast tea" is as safe to be drank as new milk at all times of day and night. Black tea is less stimulating than green, consequently less injurious, but even this will not do for "victuals, drinks and lodging," as the Irishman said of his whisky.—*Herald of Health.*

A Mountain Peak in the Magnesium Light.

The Oswestry *Advertiser* says:—"The inhabitants of the neighborhood of Dolgelly were afforded a spectacle of almost unequalled magnificence on Friday night, through the liberality of Mr. E. Jones, of the Ship Hotel, Dolgelly, who at his own expense engaged the services of Professor Day, of Chicago, to illuminate the summit of Cader Idris and the surrounding country with a series of the most brilliant electric, magnesium, and other lights. The effect produced by the varied colors and the brilliancy of the light employed surpasses the power of language to describe. Flashes of scarlet, yellow, blue, and green lights played over the rugged surfaces of the rocks—here lighting up the innermost depths of the recesses, there bringing out some bold point into more than mid-daylight. The aspect of the country beneath exhibited a most singular and weird appearance under the brilliant light of the burning magnesium. A haze over the sea prevented the answering light simultaneously displayed from the Wicklow Mountains from being seen, but those burning upon Snowdon and the Wrekin were very distinct; and by observations taken at the time by Professor Day he professes to detect some serious errors in the ordnance trigonometrical survey, to which the attention of the ordnance surveyors will be drawn."

—The Spiritualists claim recognition as a strong wing of the Republican party, and want Andrew Jackson Davis to run as Chaplain for Congress.

Sleep among the Asiatics.

Rev. Mr. Dall, the Unitarian Missionary at Calcutta, in describing the way of life in summer, with the thermometer at 100 degrees in the daytime, and 85 to 88 degrees in the night, says that wakefulness is the exception and drowsing the rule. The poor, old or young, who brings you a note from this "master" (a word in which Asiatic reverence delights), no sooner delivers it than he flings himself on his back, at full length, and is sound asleep in three-quarters of a minute; so that it is hard to arouse him if you are five minutes in penning your reply. This Indian faculty of literally dropping asleep used to make me smile; but I've got used to it. I now expect to see Bengali "gentlemen" asleep in their carriages, on their way to office; and the less wealthy, as a matter of course, asleep in their palankeens, which, by the way, are never palankeens here, but *palkeys*. When the Rajahs, etc., see English people dancing at Government House, they ask in wonder, "Why not make your servants do this?" Eternal sleep in the bliss of God, and "never be born again!" is Hindooism, is Buddhism, is *Asian*ism, is the oriental as contrasted with our idea of religion. You see it in all normal Asiatic life.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SENSATION EXTRAORDINARY!
TO-NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT,
THE GREAT ANTIPODEAN ALLIANCE.
THE GREAT ANTIPODEAN ALLIANCE.
IMMENSE COMBINATION.
IMMENSE COMBINATION.
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS,
TWO ASIATIC NATIONS,
MIKADO RED DRAGON TROUPE.
MIKADO RED DRAGON TROUPE.
JAPANESE, JAPANESE,
JAPANESE, JAPANESE,
BENI-ZOUG-ZOUG,
BENI-ZOUG ZOUG,
ARABS, ARABS, ARABS,
ARABS, ARABS, ARABS,
THE CHOSEN CHAMPIONS OF THEIR RESPECTIVE NATIONS.
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE, THIRTY ARABS,
TWENTY-FOUR JAPANESE, THIRTY ARABS,
FIFTY-FOUR ORIENTAL MARVELS
FIFTY-FOUR ORIENTAL MARVELS
Meet in a Grand
TOURNAMENT OF HUMAN SKILL,
THE WONDERFUL JAPANESE
IN ENTIRELY NEW AND INCOMPREHENSIBLE FEATS,
never performed here,
AND NEVER ATTEMPTED BY ANY OTHER TROUPE.
THE MARVELLOUS ARABS,
GENUINE CHILDREN OF THE DESERT,
numbering thirty performers.
Consisting of seventeen Wild Knights of Sahara, and thirteen beautiful Arabic Infants, and, in addition, the great Spanish artists,
HERMANOS CAMPOMANES,
in their
NOVEL AND TERRIFIC WONDERS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet and Parquet Circle, 75 cents.
Reserved Seats, $1.
Family Circle, 50 cents.
Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Reserved Seats sold at the Music Store of Charles Trumpler.
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE,
GRAND COMBINATION MATINEE,
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON. 7 29 tf

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR —BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5. She invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30 tf

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders for Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 1m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH,
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH,
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS,
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28 mwf No. 734 MARKET Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.
Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK." 5 24 mw 3m*

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE
PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.
If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 12 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER. 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE,

Have just received—
Large lot of Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Fine Lace Hdkfs., from auction bargain.
Fine quality Shirred Muslins, 60, 75, 85c., $1 and $1·25.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, and 60c.
Soft Finish Jaconets and Cambrics.
Nainsook Muslins, Swiss Mulls, etc. etc.
White Piques, 50c.
Shirting Linens, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75, 85 cents, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 62½ cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Hdkfs., cheap.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75c.
Linen Fans below Importers' prices.
Table Linens, 45, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Linen Napkins, Towels, Doyles, etc.
Linen Drills for Pants, 37½, 45, and 50c.
Plain Linens, 25 cents.
Fine quality Bley Linens, 37½, 40, 45, and 50 cents

DOMESTICS DOMESTICS!

Bleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20c., etc.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20c., etc.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25 cents.
Domet Flannels, 25, 31, and 37½ cents.
Grey Twilled Flannel for Bathing Robes.
Black and White Balmorals, $1.
Best Hoop Skirt in the city, $1·25.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

229] ABOVE RACE.

NOTICE!

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
TO BE CLOSED OUT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK
OF
GRENADINES,
BERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
8 2 wsm8mrp] PIQUES, ETC.
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

EYRE & LANDELL

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 5 6 wfmsm

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES.

LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES,
WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our importation at a
GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
NO. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

608. REMOVAL. 608.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS.
Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.
Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·56; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET
Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·50.
WHITE GOODS.
—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 40 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 12½ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 10 1m

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT
DEEP SAND-JOINT
HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Philegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
5 10 No. 1152 MARKET Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.
Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7-3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	125,562·50
84,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	84,700·00
56,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,632·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,350	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,253·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,000 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,080,852·05.	$1,076,280·75
	Real Estate	35,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank, $811,102·26 Cash in Drawer, 447·14	1,549·40
		$1,407,321·85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernadou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867, $2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18	INCOME FOR 1866, $825,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. 1 31 1y

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
2 23] GENERAL AGENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 2d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
7 27]

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 20]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WIL Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,287·31

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cumming, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,034.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866, $47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date
$100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas Mackellar, John Supplee, John W. Laghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles J. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmwf JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Wakes, Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 21] BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1] ALFRED JENKS & SON.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANU

'TWAS EVER THUS.

I never reared a young gazelle
(Because, you see, I never tried);
But, had it known and loved me well,
No doubt the creature would have died.
My rich and aged Uncle John
Has known me long and loved me well,
But still persists in living on—
I would he were a young gazelle!

I never loved a tree or flow'r:
But if I had, I beg to say,
The blight, the wind, the sun, or show'r,
Would soon have withered it away.
I've dearly loved my Uncle John,
From childhood till the present hour,
And yet he will go living on—
I would he were a tree or flow'r.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:—

You published recently an item of scientific news from Paris. It stated that M. Killimonoff, a Russian archæologist, who has recently visited Paris, proposes an Archæological Society, which shall be international in its scope, admitting members from all countries, and holding Archæological Congresses, etc. This is most commendable, and is something that the friends of archæology have long desired.

The Archæological Institute of Great Britain has been holding once a year a Congress in some one of the principal cities of the kingdom, but the work is entirely local, and little else has been done than to hold pleasant reunions and examine local antiquities.

An International Congress is what is particularly desired, and I trust the suggestion of M. Killimonoff may be fully carried out.

Archæology has now become one of the established sciences; its march is steadily onward. It claims for its support governments, societies, and individuals. It constitutes now one of the most absorbing subjects of scientific inquiry abroad. But how is it with us? What are we doing to develop American archæology? With the finest field for exploration in either hemisphere, what are we doing towards opening up to the world our buried treasures? We have scarcely an archæological society in the United States. Our antiquities are as little known as the geography of the moon. These are discreditable facts.

A recent writer in the London *Spectator* proposes the organization of a commission abroad for the investigation of American antiquities. If our own Government will not do this work, we hope foreign means and intelligence will accomplish it.

We have read much, within a few weeks, of a remarkable discovery on the Potomac, above Washington, of a Runic inscription, with the grave of an Iceland woman, who died in 1051! This marvellous discovery has set archæologists all agog. The learned Scandinavian who professes to have made this discovery publishes a lengthy account, and promises more. Doubts, however, have arisen in the minds of many, and the facts are about to be investigated. A gentleman who has given the subject of American antiquities more attention than any one else in the country, and who is now engaged in important explorations West, will visit the region of the alleged discovery, in company with a committee of scientific gentlemen; and the results of his investigations may be regarded as quite authoritative.

Should this discovery prove to be genuine, it will not be the only instance in which Runic inscriptions have been found in this country. The discovery, however, is of the utmost importance, and demands careful investigation. We are but upon the threshold of archæological discovery on this continent. A vast field is open for exploration on this continent. In the name of science, let it be done promptly and efficiently!

July 26. ARCHAIC.

A Shawl Pin in the Right Lung of a Child Removed by an Unusual Surgical Operation.

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, Anna, a five-year old child of Samuel Cassel, of South Easton, swallowed a shawl pin, the pin being several inches long, and the head of it almost an inch around. She had thoughtlessly put the pin in her mouth, through which it slipped backward. The mother of the child thrust a finger into its throat, which motion, instead of producing the desired result, worked the pin forward into the windpipe. Violent paroxysms of coughing followed, but as the child had moments of comparative ease, the parents postponed an operation, which was advised at first. The paroxysms became more severe, the face was of a purple color, and the breathing so labored that it could be heard at a considerable distance. Her suffering may be imagined. She begged for relief, and desired the operation. The case was given into the charge of Drs. Innes, G. B. Slough, and Field. An operation afforded the only hope of recovery. It was performed by Dr. Field, assisted by Drs. Slough and Innes, in the presence of medical students and neighbors. Chloroform was given, an incision made along the middle line of the neck, and the windpipe opened to within an inch of the breastbone. The proper instruments were then introduced, and the pin was found imbedded in the division of the windpipe that goes to the right lung. It was removed, and may be seen on inquiry. The little patient, thus scatched from death, will soon be entirely free from the effects of the operation.—*Easton Express.*

Choral Unions in France.

A correspondent writes: —The whole of France is organized into choral unions or orphéons. They take all sorts of names—sometimes they are orphéons — sometimes choral unions—sometimes a *cercle* or club—sometimes amateurs—sometimes friends. One set call themselves Sons of Apollo; another the Children of St. Denis; others again the Hope of Paris, the Lyre of Roubaix, the St. Cecilia of some other place. Time was when the orphéons, who consist mainly of peasants, attempted no more than to sing the simple choruses of the Wilhelm school. Now they can attack any composition of any school—the most elaborate works of the greatest masters. As a matter of fact, what they chiefly attack are the compositions of French masters—Halévy, Adolphe Adam, Ambroise Thomas, Gounod, Félicien David, and Laurent de Rillé. It is rather a serious business to adjudicate upon the claims of more than two hundred choral unions, which are to be represented in Paris by eight thousand voices, all claiming the prize. The plan is to break them up into batches, and to hand each batch over to a separate jury.

An Ant Story.

The Boston *Transcript* observes:—"Of all the stories about ants the following, which we find in 'The Life of John Buncle, Esq.', is, perhaps, the most marvellous:—

"'That the pismires are the best preparers of a skeleton is not only certain from the account the missionaries give of the coming on of the ants in Regn, when, in one night's time, the vast swarms of them that approach reduce every human creature they can fasten on to clean bones, which makes the people set fire to their habitations when they have notice given them, by a kind of small monkey they keep for the purpose, of the motion of this terrible enemy.'"

TREASURE HUNTING.—A company has been formed in France with a capital of three million francs, to search for three Spanish galleons which were sunk by the English fleet at the commencement of the last century. The galleons in question were returning from Mexico, and had on board about five hundred million piastres. They are still at the bottom of the sea, and several attempts to come at the treasure have failed. Powerful machinery is constructing at Bordeaux.

A BIGAMY CASE.

An ex-Navy Officer with a Wife in Connecticut and One in Washington—Respectable Families Involved.

From the Washington Evening Express, July 30.

For some weeks past, Detectives Bigley and Kelly have been working up an interesting case of bigamy, and this morning the matter was made public.

It appears that Nathaniel S. Morgan, formerly a Commander in the United States navy, and at one time Captain of the United States steamer Ascutney, did, on the 10th day of July, 1856, marry in this city Miss Martha Wroe, daughter of Samuel Wroe, Esq. (the well-known livery stable proprietor), of this city. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. Sunderland. Morgan married under the name of Sinclair Morgan, omitting his first name. The marriage was published in the daily papers, and all seemed well. The couple boarded in the vicinity of the Navy Yard, on account of his being attached to the service and the convenience of being near by. Miss Wroe was congratulated by all her friends—the match was a good one, and she was happy in her love; her husband was kind and attentive, and was a favorite with all who knew him.

It appears, however, that in the spring of 1857 Morgan, in his full name, married Miss Emma E. Kellogg, of Hartford, Conn. This lady is also of respectable family, and her match was also pronounced a good one by her many friends. Morgan had her living with some of her relatives in Hartford, and always visited her during his trips to Northern cities, which were very frequent. Thus matters progressed, Morgan having a wife in Hartford, Conn., and another one in Washington. By his first wife he had two children, and his second wife is *enciente*. In September last his first wife, by some means or other, heard he had married a young lady in this city, but would not credit the story, nor did she make any investigation of the report at that time. Mr. Wroe, father of the second wife, and her uncle, Dr. Wroe, heard some four months since that Morgan had a wife in the North, and they set to work to ferret out the matter. They succeeded in ascertaining that the report was but too true. In the meantime (some three months since) Miss Wroe returned to the home of her father, where she remains, and Morgan went no one knew whither. He left the naval service incontinently, stating to Mr. Wroe that he had a difficulty with an officer in the Navy Yard, and left.

Thus matters stood when the case was placed in the hands of Detectives Bigley and Kelly. Mr. M. E. Merrill, attorney-at-law, of Hartford, Conn., came to this city, and as attorney for Mrs. Morgan, the first wife, swore out a warrant before Justice Hazzard, charging Morgan with bigamy. After a week's hunt the accused was captured this morning in Georgetown, where he was employed as a clerk by Godey, the ice dealer. He there passed by the name of Matson, registered this name at the Fountain Hotel, and Mr. Godey only knew him by such a name.

The accused was arraigned before Justice Hazard, in the room of Major Richards, at the police headquarters. He was accompanied by his father, who resides in Connecticut, and his lawyer, John E. Norris, Esq. Mr. Merrill and his first wife, Mr. Wroe and his daughter, Dr. Wroe and suite, were present as prosecuting witnesses. Judge Hughes was retained by Mr. Merrill as the attorney for the prosecution on the part of the first wife, and he appeared as such. Mr. Norris informed the magistrate that he would waive all examination of the case, and was prepared to enter bail for his client, to appear at the December term of the criminal court, and hoped the magistrate would name a moderate sum as the required bail, as the prisoner was without property, and consequently unable to give a large bond. Mr. Hughes remarked that he did not dispute the right to bail, but thought the sum ought to be good and sufficient to warrant the attendance of the accused at the December term of the Court.

Mr. Norris replied that the bail should be reasonably small; he had not denied or confessed the guilt of his client; it was merely a charge, not yet proven; a conviction of the charge called for imprisonment of from two to seven years, while assaults with intent to kill, and many other offenses, called for a longer term of imprisonment, and yet bail was frequently entered for parties' appearance at quite a moderate figure. He thought that $500 good and sufficient bail was enough.

Judge Hughes did not agree with the gentleman—there was a probability of conviction—he was ready to swear and examine witnesses in the case; the accused had married a second wife while his first wife was living; they were both in the city and ready to testify to the guilt of the prisoner; he did not think a mere nominal bail was sufficient.

Justice Hazard said the charge was a serious one, and he would place the amount of bail required at $1500.

All the witnesses were held in their recognizances to appear at the December term of the Criminal Court. Justice Charles Walter entered bail for the prisoner, and he was accordingly released from custody.

Morgan is apparently about thirty years of age, of the medium height, and evidently good temperament; indeed, for his affability of manner he is noted among his acquaintances. He assumed an air of *nonchalance* during the arraigning of the case before the magistrate that was quite surprising to the spectators.

The ladies who have been made his dupes are both quite young, and in their respective homes have hosts of friends who can but sympathize with them in this their hour of sorrow.

The father of the accused, who was present during the examination, is a venerable-looking old gentleman, who appeared very much agitated while the matter of bail was being discussed by the lawyers.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the Hartford Times of Monday evening.

A few years since, Mr. Morgan married a daughter of the late William Kellogg, Esq., of East Hactford, and the lady was very much attached to him. They have two bright children now living. Mr. Morgan, in the meantime, was promoted rapidly in the navy, was finally appointed a commander of a large war ship, and his prospects in life were most flattering. While his ship was lying at the Washington Navy Yard, a year or more since, he became attached to a Miss Wroe, an only daughter, and of a highly respectable family of Washington—her father being a man of wealth. Strange as it may seem, and shocking as the fact was to his friends and relatives here, he married Miss Wroe. She is now about to become a mother.

There are two or three facts that make this case aggravating. Last spring Miss Wroe, who had been the wife of Morgan for nearly a year, came to Hartford to see Mrs. Morgan and ascertain personally with regard to her marriage. She had an interview with her, saw her children and learned all the facts. She went back to her father's in Washington. Soon after Morgan came on, and said he had separated from his second wife forever, or had given her up, and that henceforth repudiating his errors, he should cling to his first and only legitimate wife. Mrs. Morgan received him only as a wife who loved her husband could receive him; and she was quite happy. He remained with her a short time, less than a month, when one morning he coolly informed her that he did not love her. He then left her and went back to Washington, or to Georgetown, within a few miles of Washington. Mrs. Morgan's immediate relatives then took steps to have him arrested. Mr. Wroe, the father of the second wife, sends on a letter signed by R. D. Hubbard, State Attorney, and dated Hartford, June 1, 1867, informing him that Morgan was never married to Miss Kellogg, but lived with her illegitimately for eight years. This letter is a forgery. Whether Mr. Hubbard will take any steps with regard to this forgery we are not informed. We have seen the letter.

THE POLICE OF PARIS.—A subsidy of 5,207,000 francs was voted the other day by the French legislative body to the city of Paris, for the maintenance of the police of the capital. Up to the year 1855 the municipality paid for the police out of its own funds, but in that year two-fifths of the expense was transferred to the charge of the State. The proportion which thus becomes payable by the public treasury amounted in 1860 to 2,240,000 francs, and in 1861 to 3,847,000 francs, at which figure it remained until last year, when it was again raised to 3,847,000 francs. The considerably higher sum stated above is the proportion for the present year. As this sum is two-fifths of the total expense, the cost of the police of Paris is now thirteen millions of francs a year, or more than one-twelfth of the revenue of the capital. The police consists of 5700 men, or three per thousand of the whole population of Paris.

SHIPPING

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STEAMSHIP TIOGA FOR NEW ORLEANS SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

Freight now being received at Second Wharf below SPRUCE Street. Through Bills of Lading signed to Gulf Ports, and all points on the Mississippi river, at low rates.

Goods for St. Louis, and points below, should be consigned to the Agent of the Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Co., New Orleans.

For Bills of Lading and information apply to
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
Phila. and Southern M. S. S. Co.,
No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

EDINBURGH	Wednesday, July 31
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, August 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, August 10
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Wednesday, August 14
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, August 17

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, a Noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency
First Cabin	$110	Steerage $3
To London	125	To London 14
To Paris	135	To Paris 40

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers—First Cabin $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St

PHILADELPHIA RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and south Wharves.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookson
JUNIATA, 1210 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.
Will leave this port every two weeks alternately, touching at Havana returning, for freight and passengers.
The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans on SATURDAY, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier No. 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).
The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port July 20.
Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 12] No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Trout.
The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, August 3, at 8 o'clock A. M., from second wharf below Spruce street.
Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 12]

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE
FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.
The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on THURSDAY, August 15, at 80'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street),
Bills of lading signed through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.
Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 12 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue,

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A.M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, August 13, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenu

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.
For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street, Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.
Freights received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 15] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chestnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For mil particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN A. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding this amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
4 29

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail..... 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express..... 3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant..... 2d class, 1·50
At 8 A. M., 2, 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.
At 5, 8 and 11 A. M., and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines, Fare, $5.
At 8, 10·15 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4·30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.
At 10·15 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 1·20 A. M., and 1·30 and 6·30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3·25.
The 1·30 A. M. and 6·30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.
9·00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12·25 P. M.
3·00 P.M. Cape May, Passenger. Due 7·18 P. M.
4·00 P. M. Express. Due 7·58 P. M.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
6·30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10·07 A. M.
9·00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12·07 P. M.
5·00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8·23 P. M.
The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5·00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry),
Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.
8·00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9·00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3·00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3·30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4·00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6·00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.
Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9·20 A. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. Freight received before 9·00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867,
FOR GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M, 1, 2½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8·20 Down Train and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8½ A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M. 1·40 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7·50 A. M. 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2·30 and 7·15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5·30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6·05, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2 3½, 5, 6¼, 9, and 10½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.
8

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.
On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:00 A. M.
Mail	7:20 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9:15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5:15 P. M.
Mail	6:40 P. M.
Freight	11:40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7:05 A. M.
Accommodation	5:45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street.....5:30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson.....6:25 A. M.
HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.
Leave Vine street at.....10:15 A. M., 2:00 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at..... 1:00 P. M., 5:15 P. M.
SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY
Leaves Vine street at 7:20 A. M., and Atlantic at 4:40 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, *good only for the day and train on which they are issued*, $3.
Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 628 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 628 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY,
6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 2 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.
At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.
At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11·50 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.
2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·30 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8·40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 7·40 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·20 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the

AMERICAN COLLEGES.

The Principal Educational Institutions of the United States.

Sketches of Oberlin College, and the University of Michigan.

We continue to-day our series of articles on the principal Colleges of the United States, giving sketches of the following prominent institutions:—

Oberlin College

was established at Oberlin, Ohio, in the year 1834, taking its name, as well as the town in which it is located, from Jean Frederic Oberlin, a distinguished French philanthropist, who died in 1826. The Rev. Asa Mahan, Associate Professor of Theology, filled the position of President from 1835 to 1850. The Rev. Charles G. Finney, who has held the Professorship of Theology since 1835, was President from 1851 to 1866, when the Rev. James H. Fairchild, who has been an Associate Professor of Theology since 1858, was elected his successor.

Oberlin College has for years been distinguished throughout the country for the extreme radical sentiments of its professors and students, who contributed not a little to the formation of that state of public opinion in the North which resulted in the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860. The institution, which is under the control of the Evangelical Congregationalists, has always been consistent in its radicalism, and from the first there has been no distinction among its students by reason of sex or color. The first class in the theological department graduated in 1836, and contained 14 members. The class of 1841 contained 18 members, the number since then fluctuating below that point, and attaining a total of 240. The first class in the Academic Department graduated in 1837, with 4 members. The class of 1838 rose to 20. Since then, the greatest number of male graduates in any one year has been 23. In 1841, for the first time, the graduating class included 3 ladies. Since then, every graduating class with two exceptions has been composed of the two sexes, on terms of perfect equality. The largest class of ladies was that of 1865, when there were 13, the male members of the class numbering 23, which was also the maximum stained in their department. Altogether 424 gentlemen and 84 ladies, a total of 508, have received the degree of "A. B." from the College. The attendance of students during the past two years has been as follows:—

	1866-67.	1865-66.
Theological Department:—		
Senior Class	2	...
Middle Class	7	6
Junior Class	5— 14	7— 13
College Department:—		
Seniors	22	14
Juniors	24	24
Sophomores	25	33
Freshmen	41—112	28— 99
Scientific Course	28	25
Totals	154	137
Seminary:—		
Gentlemen's Preparatory	511	410
Ladies' Course	179	155
Ladies' Preparatory	299	315
Ladies Preparing for College	2—991	3—883
Grand Totals	1145	1020
Total Ladies	490	484
Total Gentlemen	655-1145	536-1020

The next annual commencement takes place on Wednesday, August 28.

The University of Michigan,

which has within the last few years become, in point of numbers, the first institution of learning in the New World, owes its origin to several acts of Congress donating portions of the public lands for its establishment. As early as 1804 one township of land in the present limits of Michigan was set apart for the support of a University, and in 1817 preliminary steps were taken by the Territorial Government for its organization. In 1821 Trustees were appointed, and in 1824 Congress devoted to its support another township, thus making the entire grant over forty-six thousand acres, which, by the terms of the act, were to be devoted to "the use and support of a University, and for no other use or purpose whatever." On the subsequent admission of Michigan into the Union as a State, one of the first objects to which the attention of the Legislature was turned was the full organization of the projected University. This course was recommended in the report of the Rev. J. D. Pierce, the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and on the 18th of March, 1837, an act was passed by the Legislature creating the "University of Michigan." By this act it was provided that the management of the institution should be intrusted to a Board of Regents, to be appointed by the Governor; the latter, together with the Lieutenant-Governor, Chancellor, and Judges of the Supreme Court, being *ex-officio* a member of the Board. The outlines of the three departments of the University—those of Law, of Medicine, and of Literature, Science, and the Arts—were also framed, with provisions for three professorships in the first, six in the second, and fifteen in the third. The permanent location of the Institution was fixed at Ann Arbor, a charming inland city, about forty miles west of Detroit, the Regents receiving, as an inducement, a grant of forty acres of land as the site of the University. So remarkable was the educational scheme then proposed that Chancellor Kent, in his famous "Commentaries," indorses the opinion of Lanman, writing in 1839, in the following words:—"The University of Michigan is said by the learned and elegant historian of that State to be founded on a wider scale, and with a more liberal endowment, than any other on this side of the Atlantic."

Before any of the departments of the University were ready for operation a system of branch schools was adopted, and several institutions of this character were established in different parts of the State. But these were soon after abandoned, and all the resources springing from the sale of the lands donated by Congress were devoted to the building up of the great central college. In 1838 Dr. Asa Gray, now of Harvard University, was elected the first Professor, and assigned to the Chair of Botany and Zoology. He retained this position until 1842, in the meantime visiting Europe and there purchasing about four thousand volumes, as a foundation for the library, by order of the Board of Regents, who had placed $5000 at his disposal for the purpose. In 1838 Dr. Douglass Houghton was also appointed Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, which position he held until 1845, when he was drowned in Lake Superior, while prosecuting the State geological survey. About the time of the appointment of these two Professors the foundations of one of the largest and most complete cabinets of natural history in the country were laid, by adding to the various collections made by the State geologist and his assistants the large mineralogical collection which was purchased from Baron Lederer, of Austria.

The income of the University, however, partook of the embarrassments of the times, and was very scanty and uncertain. The erection of the buildings necessary to the opening of the central institution, the first of which was completed in 1841, and the support of the branches, absorbed the whole of it; and it was not until a portion was withdrawn from the latter, in 1842, that additional professors could be appointed, and the regular collegiate department thrown open for the admission of students. In the year 1843-44, the institution at length got under way, with 70 students in attendance, in addition to a large number in the preparatory department. The last, however, was soon after wisely abandoned. In 1844-45, the students numbered 74, and the first class, of 11 members, was graduated. Until 1852 the University was without an executive officer, the duties being performed by the members of the Faculty in turn. During this period its progress was far from flattering, and gave but little promise of the brilliant future. The greatest number of students was in 1846-47, when there were 93 in attendance, and 12 in the graduating class. The class of 1849, however, rose to 23, although the whole number of students fell to 77. In 1850 the Medical Department was established, with 95 students in attendance; and in 1851 the degree of "Doctor of Medicine" was conferred upon 6 graduates. In 1852 the number of students in this department had increased to 159, and the number of graduates to 27. Such were the beginnings of what is now the largest school of medicine in the United States.

Previous to 1851, the Regents had been appointed by the Governor of the State, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. But in the amended Constitution of this year, the organization of the University was made a part of the fundamental law of the State, and it was provided that the Regents should henceforth be elected by the people, each Senatorial district in the State being entitled to one member of the Board, who was to remain in office for six years. This provision remains unchanged to this day, with the exception that, by an amendment to the Constitution adopted in 1862, the number of Regents is restricted to eight, all of whom are elected at large for eight years, the terms of office of two of them expiring every alternate year. It was immediately after the first of the above modifications in the government of the institution had gone into effect, that the Regents, upon careful deliberation, filled the office of Chancellor by the election of the Rev. Henry P. Tappan, D. D., LL. D., who entered upon the discharge of his duties in December, 1852.

Dr. Tappan is an eminent divine of the Presbyterian Church, and was well qualified for the position, having devoted himself for years with great earnestness to the study of University education in all its bearings and requirements. He had, moreover, acquired considerable reputation, abroad as well as at home, by his metaphysical writings, and had for some years held a Professorship in the University of the city of New York. From his accession to the Chancellorship of the University to his dismissal by the Board of Regents in 1863, he devoted himself with untiring zeal to the task of building up this seat of learning in the West; and so great was his success that in the course of these ten years he raised the institution from the lowest rank of Western Colleges to the third position in the country in point of numbers. At an early period in his administration difficulties occurred between him and the Board of Regents, some of the Professors taking sides with the latter. The dispute culminated in the summer of 1863, when the Board, just as their term of office was expiring by limitation of the Constitution, relieved Dr. Tappan from the Chancellorship, and elected in his place the Rev. Erastus O. Haven, D. D., LL. D., a popular New England divine, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Dr. Haven had been connected with the University as a Professor from 1852 to 1856, and had then been held in high estimation by all who came in contact with him. If he had been made Chancellor under any ordinary circumstances, it is probable that his former popularity would have rendered the task before him comparatively easy. But the removal of Dr. Tappan raised a storm throughout the State, and, in fact, throughout the whole Northwest, for the students and their friends were to be found in almost every town in that section of the country. Meetings were held by them on all sides, and remonstrances against Dr. Tappan's removal and petitions for his restoration poured in upon the new Board of Regents on their accession to office in January, 1864. In the meantime Dr. Haven had entered upon the discharge of his duties, finding them anything but pleasant for the first year or two. The new Regents, however, made no change in the management of the University, and all the students who had entered the different departments during the administration of Dr. Tappan having now completed their courses, the new *régime* encounters less opposition and is more efficient than it was at first. The prosperity of the University, happily, was not interfered with by the change, as during the four years of Dr. Haven's term of office the number of students has risen from 654 to 1255.

In the fall of 1859, the Law Department was fully organized, the students numbering 92 the first year, and the graduating class of 1860 containing 54 members. Within the brief period of eight years, this has become the largest law school in the country, the number of students in attendance during 1866-67 being 395, of whom 153 were in the senior or graduating class. The wonderful increase in the number of students in the various departments is shown in the following table:—

Year.	*Academic.*	*Medical.*	*Law.*	*Total.*
1843-44	70	...	...	70
1846-47	93	...	...	93
1850-51	64	95	...	159
1853-54	93	151	...	244
1854-55	155	133	...	288
1856-57	312	167	...	479
1859-60	268	167	92	527
1862-63	268	252	135	654
1864-65	279	417	258	954
1865-66	354	467	385	1205
1866-67	335	525	395	1255

The number of students in attendance during the past two years has been as follows:—

Academic Department:—	1866-67.	1865-66.
Seniors	37	43
Juniors	46	41
Sophomores	72	59
Freshmen	99	93
Engineering	5	...
Chemistry	35	70
Select Studies	41-335	47-353
Law Department:—		
Seniors	153	114
Juniors	242-395	271-385
Medical Department	525	467
Totals	1255	1205

Eight different degrees are now conferred by the University, as follows:—

"Bachelor of Arts," upon those who complete the regular four years' classical course;

"Bachelor of Science," upon those who complete the regular four years' scientific course, which is parallel with the classical, the students of the same classes in the two divisions reciting together, when they are pursuing the same branch of study;

"Mining Engineer," upon those who complete the course in the School of Mines, extending through two years;

"Civil Engineer," upon those who complete the prescribed course, extending through four years;

"Master of Arts," upon those who have taken the degree of "Bachelor of Arts" at the University, or some other institution, and pursue a specified course of study extending through one year, as well as upon graduates of the University of three years' standing;

"Master of Science," upon those who have taken the degree of "Bachelor of Science," on the same terms; and

"Bachelor of Laws" and "Doctor of Medicine," according to the usual practice.

Previous to 1857 the graduating classes in the Academic department fluctuated between nine and twenty-three, averaging fifteen, of whom about one-third were in the scientific course. The class of 1857 numbered 34; that of 1858, 48; and that of 1862, 55. At this point the classes were much diminished by the outbreak of the war, a large number of the students enlisting in the Federal army, and a very few, who were from the Southwestern States, taking sides with the Rebellion. The graduating class of 1864 contained only twenty-six members, but the numbers have again increased, as seen in the above tables. The whole number of degrees conferred in the Academic department, up to the present time, is 628.

Previous to 1864, the graduating classes in the Medical department ranged between twenty and fifty, but since that date they have risen to seventy and over, the whole number of graduates being about 640.

The growth of the Law School has been so remarkable that we give the numbers in each graduating class, as follows:—

Year.	*No.*	*Year.*	*No.*
1860	24	1865	80
1861	44	1866	107
1862	44	1867	153
1863	48		
1864	71	Total	571

After deducting from the grand total about 25 names, the number which received degrees in two departments, the total number of alumni of the University at present is a little over 1800.

The resources of the University are principally the income derived from the proceeds of the sale of the public lands donated to the institution by Congress. The University is in reality a great free school, and the charges for tuition are merely nominal. Until within a year or two an initiation fee of ten dollars was required of every student on his first entrance, and the only additional charges were an annual tax of five dollars for incidental expenses, as long as he remained in any of the departments. The initiation fee has recently been raised to twenty-five dollars in cases where the student is not a resident of the State of Michigan, while the annual charges in all cases have been increased to ten dollars. This difference in the initiation fee is the only discrimination made between residents of the State and non-residents. The annual income of the University is about $60,000, of which $35,000 comes from the proceeds of the Congressional grant. The annual expenses approach the receipts very closely, and some years exceed them by a few hundred dollars. Years ago the University narrowly escaped becoming by far the wealthiest college corporation in the country. A portion of the lands donated by Congress for its support were located on the site of the city of Toledo, Ohio; and if the institution had retained the title to them, its endowment would now have amounted to millions of dollars. But in consequence of the boundary troubles between Michigan and Ohio, which culminated in the dispute known as "the Toledo war," the State taxes were not regularly paid, and the title, as a consequence, passed into other hands.

Some idea of the variety of courses of study which are presented by the University can be gathered from what has already been said. The scientific course of four years' duration, which differs from the classical course only in the substitution of the modern languages, history, the higher mathematics, and natural science for the languages and literature of Greece and Rome, is becoming more and more popular. This is shown by the fact that, while in the class of 1867, containing 37 members, there were but 10 scientific and 4 engineering students, in the class of 99 members which entered the University in 1866, there were 41 students who selected the scientific course. The facilities for the study of the more practical branches are not excelled by those of any other institution in the country. The cabinets of natural history are very large, and as complete as any in the United States, and the large refracting telescope in the observatory equals in power that at Harvard University. The laboratory of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Toxicology is unequalled in size and completeness, the numbers given above as pursuing the study of chemistry being those only who are devoted to that branch, to the exclusion of all others. The general library of the University contains over 16,000 volumes, and is being largely increased by annual purchases. The law library is also very complete, and has recently been increased by the valuable collection of legal works donated by the Hon. Richard Fletcher, one of the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

The University is characterized by two peculiarities. No honors are conferred at the commencements, all the members of the graduating classes standing upon a perfect equality. The spurious emulation which marks college life in other institutions is therefore avoided, and the system thus far has worked so well that the authorities contemplate making no change in it. There are, likewise, no dormitories connected with the University, each student being permitted to lodge and board where he pleases. The result of this is a more manly bearing on the part of the young men who are thus entrusted with an oversight of their own conduct. Whenever any one violates the confidence thus reposed in him, he is summarily brought to account by the faculty of his department. The evils growing out of the common practice in this country of conferring honorary degrees without the proper discrimination, have also been avoided by the University. Until the late commencement, which occurred on the 26th of June, the Faculties and Regents have persistently refused to honor any one but a regular student with a diploma. This rule has for once been waived in favor of the Hon. Andrew D. White, for several years Professor of History in the University, and at present a member of the State Senate of New York, and President of Cornell University, at Ithaca, N. Y., who, at the late commencement, was made a "Doctor of Laws."

For several years past there have been persistent efforts to secure the establishment of a chair of Homœopathy in the Medical School, and the admission of ladies to all the departments of the University; but these have invariably failed, although the State Legislature has recently taken the matter in hand. By the express provisions of the constitution, however, the Regents are entrusted with the sole management of the institution; and as they have just pronounced against both these innovations, the excitement attending the discussion of these measures has somewhat subsided, and the future of the University of Michigan is as promising as its past has been successful.

[Owing to a pressure upon our columns we are obliged to defer the conclusion of this series of sketches for a few days.]

A Supper with the "Red Dragon Japanese Troupe."

The Japanese have at last left us, and with the exception of a few old bills that have escaped the notice of the indefatigable *chiffonier*, the eye is no longer greeted with a sight of the quaint and oftentimes hideous pictures which used to ornament the fences and show-boards of the city, to enlighten the public upon the style of the performance they would witness by paying a visit to these wonderful athletes and jugglers.

They have passed from us; but their praise will be sounded for many a day to come by those who witnessed them, and particularly by the juvenile part of our population. Little "All-Right" and little "Tommy" have made for themselves a lasting name and fame, and would be as warmly welcomed were they to appear again as their hearts could desire. Before the departure of the above-named troupe, they gave a supper to a few of their friends.

The supper took place at the Occidental Hotel, at 12 o'clock, midnight, and the guests were not only invited to partake of it, but to see how it was prepared. Upon entering the room we were ushered into the apartment of Mr. Blackman, the husband of Oniota, and manager of the troupe. Mr. Blackman acted as interpreter. His wife could, however, manage very well in an ordinary conversation. The principal members of the troupe that were present were Fora Jasan, Harosan, little Tommy, Ijodjn, and Godai; these understood very little English, and the conversation with them was desultory. About 11 o'clock we were invited to the kitchen to witness the preparation of the meal of which we were expected to partake. Some of the lady visitors declined, as they concluded they would rather eat it in ignorance of the way it was prepared. The first dish commenced was a kind of sweetmeat made of flour, sugar, and lard. This they put in a mortar, and then mix it with the hands until it is about the consistency of dough. They then put a small quantity of this mixture in a tin pan, press it down flat and firmly, and cook it in a range until the sugar has thoroughly oozed from it, and completely covered it with a candy-like substance.

The mixture was then taken out and allowed to cool. The next dish prepared was fish; these, after being cleaned, they cut in two, but not lengthwise as do our cooks, and remove the head and tails. They are then put in a large pot, seasoned, and covered over with a sauce of the most delicate flavor. A little water is then added, and after being boiled till they were soft as mush, they were emptied into a large tin pan. The rice in the meantime had been cooked, as it is preferred cold. The Japanese are far ahead of us in the manner of cooking, and when it is set before you, every particular grain stands apart. They next proceed to make soup, and the dexterity with which, with their queer-shaped knives, they could turn a piece of mutton or beef, would rather astonish some of our butchers. The scrapings from the bone they used to make a kind of "chow-chow." The large pieces were cut into squares about an inch each way, and thrown into a pot with a few snap beans, bits of cabbage, and some kind of Japanese herbs. The whole was then seasoned and well boiled.

There were seventeen of the troupe, including the two ladies that sat down to supper, and eleven Americans. The first ceremony was for all to sit round in a ring on the floor, cross-leg, of course, except the ladies, who kneel; the food was all placed on the floor, pipes lighted, and two spittoons produced, into which the ashes from the pipes, after a few whiffs, are knocked. There they remain, to serve as tinder during the evening. Rice and brown sugar were served in saucers, and the rapidity with which the Japanese used their chop-sticks rather astonished the invited guests. Rice being through with, we took soup. This was served in little queer-shaped soup cups. These are first filled with the liquor. A single square of the meat is then put in the centre of it, and the edges are trimmed with the snap beans and vegetables. It was a very nice dish. After this we had fish, and cucumbers served in a peculiar manner. They were cut as thin as paper, and seasoned in Japanese style—what the style was we are unable to say, but the dish was excellent. The fish was particularly palatable.

This part of the performance being ended, chow-chow and whisky (they are very fond of the latter article) were brought on, and full justice was done to both. The Japanese always drink out of cups—we, of course, did the same. The remnants of the repast being removed, dessert was brought on—the sugar cakes. None of the Americans, however, tried the sugar cakes. The dessert being duly discussed, tea was brought on, and, to use a New York phrase, it was strong enough to "take the hair off a dog." The tea was, however, excellent, but the Americans could not relish it as did the Japs, for they use neither milk nor sugar. The crockery used by these people is very handsome. It is of a pale bluish green, and shines like silver. Many of the larger dishes are handsomely ornamented with colored figures. After the dinner was over, they exhibited to us one of their gods. It was hideous in the extreme. Pipes were then lighted. They all contained a certain amount of opium. The effect can be imagined.

Before the pipes, however, they gave us some feats of strength and agility, and then requested us to favor them likewise. Many of these men are marked with India ink from head to foot, and some of the figures are beautifully done. About half-past 2 A. M. we took our leave, after each one had been presented with some little token by the members of the troupe. Oniota, the leading Japanese lady, has a most beautiful Asiatic face. Her mouth has a very sweet expression, and is set off by a beautiful set of teeth. Her eyes are rich in color, rather larger than the most of her race, and have a soft and languid expression. Her hair is beautiful, and she takes great pride in it. She has three children, and a fonder mother cannot be found. On leaving, she insisted on kissing each of us in turn, and said she would come again some day. —*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

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Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10
Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.
The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.
Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.
Interest allowed on Money Deposits.
This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.
1 23 1mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.
Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.
Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 8 6mwfrp Philadelphia.